Dr. Pittsburgh

369

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1824.

Vol 3...No. 7.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

WANTED TO RENT,
With option of future Purchase,
A FARM,
...three hundred acres, within a few miles of Pittsburgh. Address Mr. PITTOCK, Bar and hoe maker, Wood street.
October 22. 1824—3t*

To be Let,
ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,
100 Acres of Excellent
LAND,
SITUATE in Penn Township, Allegheny County, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.
For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to Charles Cist, Esq Harmonie, Pa.
A Sidney T Mountain
August 20 ...4

ROBERT LINDELL & CO
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the bank, between Wacker & Ferry Street
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Fur by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig.
CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.
September 17, 1824—tf

H. BONNET,
At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE.
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins.
And every kind of Hat Trimmings
He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a supply of the well known and curative
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf

To our Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are underwritten, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the said Judges have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.
John Walsh,
of the City of Pittsburgh, Labourer
William Wightman,
of said city, Carpenter
Oct 22—3t*

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Sampson Hassell,
of St. Clair township, Coaldigger.
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TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed the third Monday of November next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.
Isaac Bennet,
Laborer, Pittsburgh
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COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. MOLASSES.
15 do CAMWOOD.
10 boxes Spermaceti CANDLES,
3 tons LOGWOOD.
200 bags SHOT, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
July 13—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.
NICHOLAS GRIFFITH
INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes,
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention
ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.
ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.
A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12*.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices
M. B. LOWRIE,
KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.
THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr Thomas Rehen, at a considerable expense, imported from Europe last fall, a quantity of the seed of the
WHITE THORN,
and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. N. Richardson's, Market-street, Pittsburgh.
This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the forgoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.
Price $3 per thousand.
Sept. 24—tf,

Proclamation.
BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824.
Public Notice is Hereby Given,
that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the second Monday of December next, for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq is concerned, either personally or as Counsel, at which time and place the Constables of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.
Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Commonwealth the 49th.
L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
Oct. 14—9t.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET.
HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of new SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.
Oct. 22—3t

Domestic Cotton Manufactures
BY WHOLESALE.
JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 Plaids, 3-4 and 4-4 Checks, Wilmington and Fancy Stripes, 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 3-4 and 4-4 Brown Sheetings, Orange and Blue Chambrays, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. Also, an assortment of the Phenix Factory Cotton Yarn, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.
50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.
Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's
October 22—8.

NEW STORE.
JAMES H DAVIS,
HAS RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING AT HIS STORE IN THE DIAMOND,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE
MERCHANDISE,
Which will be sold at a small advance for cash.
Oct. 1—6t.

TO BREWERS.
The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4,
IN the Eastern suburbs of the City The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy
Henry Holdship
April 9, 1824.—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.
S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf
N. B Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq
W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

NOTICE.
J. TOWNE
HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.
J. T Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Satin Paper Hangings,
With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON
AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf

Six Cents Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th instant, an Apprentice to the Hatting business, named HUGH DEEVER, aged about 18 years: he had on a grey cassinett coatee and linen pantaloons The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to
Christopher Magee.
Oct. 28, 1824—3t

LA FAYETTE.

The Celebration at York—Has been portrayed in splendid style by the Richmond Enquirer. The length, [nine columns,] precludes its insertion, entire. We cannot resist copying the following interesting portion of the proceeding.

Balt. Chron.

About 11 o'clock, the procession began to form for the Triumphal Arch erected on the ruins of the Rock Redoubt, standing 6 yards off the river's bank. The ceremony of the reception at that most interesting point was pathetic beyond expression. The General advanced up the hillock which leads to the Redoubt, limping, and supported by the Governor with his aids and members of the Committee of Arrangements; a large column of officers and citizens following them.

La Fayette had reached the Triumphal Arch General Taylor stepped from the semicircular group which was formed near the river's bank, saluted him with profound respect, and addressed him in the following manner.

General—On behalf of my comrades, I bid you welcome. They come to greet you, with no pageantry, intended to surprise by its novelty, or dazzle by its splendor: But they bring you, General, an offering which wealth could not purchase nor power constrain. On this day associated with so many thrilling recollections, on this spot consecrated by successful valor, they come to offer you this willing homage of their hearts.

Judge, General, of their feelings at this moment by your own. Every thing around them speaks alike to their senses and sensibilities. These plains where the peaceful ploughshare has not yet effaced the traces of military operations: these half-decayed ramparts, this ruined village, in which the bombs' havoc is still every where visible, tell us of past warfare; and remind us of that long, arduous and doubtful struggle, on the issue of which depended the emancipation of our country.

On yonder hillock, the last scene of blood was closed by the surrender of an army; and the liberty of our nation permanently secured. With what resistless eloquence does it persuade our gratitude and admiration for the gallant heroes, to whose noble exertions we owe the countless blessing which our free institutions have conferred upon us?

The spot on which we stand was once a redoubt, occupied by our enemy. With how rapid a pencil does imagination present the blooming chieftain, by whom it was wrested from his grasp! Can we be here and forget, that superior to the prejudices which then enchained even noble minds, he perceived in the first and almost hopeless struggles of a distant and obscure colony, the movement of that moral power which was destined to give a new direction and character to political institutions and to improve human happiness? Can we forget, that, deaf to the solicitations of power, of rank, and of pleasure, with a noble prodigality, he gave to our country his sword, his treasure, and the influence of his example?

And when in the aged warrior who stands before us, we recognize that youthful chieftain, with what rapidity does memory retrace the incidents of his eventful life? With what pleasure do we see his manhood realize the promise of his youth? In Senates or in Camps, in the palaces of Kings, or in their *dungeons*, we behold the same erect and manly spirit—At one time tempering the licentiousness of popular feeling; at another restraining the extravagance of power; and always regardless of every thing but the great object of his life, the moral and political improvement of mankind.

General,—In the brightest days of antiquity, no artificial stimulus of rank, or power, or wealth was required to excite noble minds to acts of generous daring. A wreath of laurel or of oak was at once the proof and the reward of illustrious merit. For this, statesmen meditated, warriors bled, and eloquence soared to its sublimest heights. The prize was invaluable; for, it was won only by merit. It detracted, however, somewhat from its worth, that it was conferred by the partiality of compatriots, and in the fervor of admiration inspired by recent success.

Your life, General, illustrious throughout, in this also is distinguished. Time, which dims the lustre of ordinary merit, has rendered yours more brilliant. After a lapse of near half a century, your triumph is decreed by the sons of those who witnessed your exploits.

Deign, then General, to accept the simple but expressive token of their gratitude and admiration. Suffer their leader to place upon your veteran brow the only crown it would not disdain to wear, the blended emblems of civil worth and martial prowess. It will not pain you, General, to perceive some scattered sprigs of melancholy Cypress intermingled with the blended leaves of laurel and oak. Your heart would turn from us with generous indignation, if on an occasion like this, amid the joyous acclamations which greet you, every where, were heard no sighs of grateful recollection for those gallant men who shared your battles, but do not, cannot share your triumph. The wreath which our gratitude has woven to testify our love for you, will lose nothing of its fragrance or verdure, though time hang upon its leaves some tears of pious recollection of the friends of your early youth, in war, the avenger---in peace, the father of his country.

In behalf then, of all the chivalry of Virginia; on this redoubt, which his valor wrested from the enemy at the point of the bayonet; I place on the head of Major General La Fayette this wreath of double triumph:—won by numerous and illustrious acts of martial prowess, and by a life devoted to the happiness of the human race. In their names, I proclaim him alike victorious in arms and acts of civil polity. In bannered fields, a hero—in civil life, the benefactor of mankind.

La Fayette was deeply affected. There was a solemn earnestness in his manner, a touching sensibility in his whole countenance, which most deeply impressed every observer. Many wept—all were moved. When Gen. T. had closed his address, he was about to fix the civic wreath upon the General's head. But the considerate veteran, always himself, always attentive to the slightest proprieties of word and action, caught the hovering wreath as it approached his brow with his right hand, and respectfully bowing, dropt it to his side, when he thus replied:

General La Fayette's reply to Gen. Taylor.

I most cordially thank you, my Dear General, and your companions in arms, for your affectionate welcome, your kind recollections, and the flattering expressions of your friendship. Happy I am to receive them on these already ancient lines where the united arms of America and France have been gloriously engaged in a Holy Alliance to support the rights of American Independence, and the sacred principle of the sovereignty of the people. Happy also to be so welcomed on the particular spot where my light infantry comrades acquired one of their honorable claims to public love and esteem. You know, sir, that in this business of storming redoubts, with unloaded arms, and fixed bayonets, the merit of the deed is in the soldiers who execute it, and to each of them, I am anxious to acknowledge their equal share of honor.—Let me, however, with affection and gratitude, pay a special tribute to the gallant name of *Hamilton*, who commanded the attack, the three field officers who seconded him, *Glimat*, *Laurens* and *Fish*, the only surviving one, my friend now near me.—In their name, my dear General, in the name of the light infantry, those we have lost as well as those who survive, and only in common with them, I accept the crown with which you are pleased to honor us, and I offer you the return of the most grateful acknowledgments.

When he had closed he gave a new proof of the rapidity of his conceptions, the generosity of his soul, the uniform modesty of his character. *The very moment* he concluded, (never having been prepared for such a scene, never having seen the address, never having suspected the presentation of the wreath, he turned round and drew Col. Fish to the front, "Here (he exclaimed) half of this wreath belongs to you." "No, sir, it is all your own." "Then," (said La F. putting it into Col. F's hand) "take it and preserve it as *our common property*."

The whole scene was strongly marked by the moral sublime. This ceremony over, the grand review commenced. La Fayette stood near the arch, and the volunteer companies and the U. S. troops passed him in regular succession, with flags flying, and music floating in the air. The troops then formed themselves again in line. He was carried to the Obelisk, situated on the spot where Vimionel had stormed the second redoubt. The review over, and La Fayette having seen and been seen by the troops, he mounted his barouche in company with the Governor, and was followed by the other carriages. The whole body of military and citizens then moved to the field, near to which the British had grounded their arms in '81. Between them, and the amphitheatre, where at least 1000 ladies sat, the barouche passed on near to the ladies, who continued to waive their white handkerchiefs as he slowly moved on. "Ladies, receive my warm thanks for your kind welcome," was constantly upon his lips.

The whole scene defies description. Here were the fields, which forty-three years ago, had witnessed the tread of a conquered enemy. A thousand associations of this description rushed upon the mind. Now, filled with an animated and joyous throng of from 10 to 15000 persons. The spectacle surpassed all expectation, all expression.

On the *Fourth of July*, 1826, half a century of our National Independence will be completed. On that day, by the admission of Michigan and Arkansas, the number of States will be doubled, and instead of the original *thirteen*, there will be *twenty-six States* in the Confederacy. This calculation, we believe, is warranted by our present prospects. *Detroit Gazette.*

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Domestic Cotton Manufactures
BY WHOLESALE.
JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.
☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.
Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's
October 22—8

NEW STORE.
JAMES H DAVIS,
HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING
AT HIS STORE IN THE DIAMOND
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE
MERCHANDISE,
Which will be sold at a small advance for cash.
Oct. 1—6t.

TO BREWERS.
The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4,
IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy
Henry Holdship
April 9, 1824.—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.
S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf
N. B Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq
W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

NOTICE.
J. TOWNE
HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.
J. T Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Satin Paper Hangings,
With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON
AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf

Six Cents Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, an Apprentice to the Hatting business, named HUGH DEEVER, aged about 15 years: he had on a grey cassinett coattee and linen pantaloons. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to
Christopher Magee.
Oct. 28, 1824.—3t.

LA FAYETTE.

The Celebration at York—Has been portrayed in splendid style by the Richmond Enquirer. The length, [nine columns,] precludes its insertion, entire. We cannot resist copying the following interesting portion of the proceeding.

Balt. Chron.

About 11 o'clock, the procession began to form for the Triumphal Arch erected on the ruins of the Rock Redoubt, standing 6 yards off the river's bank. The ceremony of the reception at that most interesting point was pathetic beyond expression. The General advanced up the hillock which leads to the Redoubt, limping, and supported by the Governor with his aids and members of the Committee of Arrangement; a large column of officers and citizens following them. When La Fayette had reached the Triumphal Arch General Taylor stepped from the semicircular group which was formed near the river's bank, saluted him with profound respect, and addressed him in the following manner.

General—On behalf of my comrades, I bid you welcome. They come to greet you, with no pageantry, intended to surprise by its novelty, or dazzle by its splendor: But they bring you, General, an offering which wealth could not purchase nor power constrain. On this day associated with so many thrilling recollections, on this spot consecrated by successful valor, they come to offer you this willing homage of their hearts.

Judge, General, of their feelings at this moment by your own. Every thing around them speaks alike to their senses and sensibilities. These plains where the peaceful ploughshare has not yet effaced the traces of military operations: these half-decayed ramparts, this ruined village, in which the bombs' havoc is still every where visible, tell us of past warfare; and remind us of that long, arduous and doubtful struggle, on the issue of which depended the emancipation of our country.

On yonder hillock, the last scene of blood was closed by the surrender of an army; and the liberty of our nation permanently secured. With what resistless eloquence does it persuade our gratitude and admiration for the gallant heroes, to whose noble exertions we owe the countless blessing which our free institutions have conferred upon us?

The spot on which we stand was once a redoubt, occupied by our enemy. With how rapid a pencil does imagination present the blooming chieftain, by whom it was wrested from his grasp! Can we be here and forget, that superior to the prejudices which then enchained even noble minds, he perceived in the first and almost hopeless struggles of a distant and obscure colony, the movement of that moral power which was destined to give a new direction and character to political institutions and to improve human happiness? Can we forget, that, deaf to the solicitations of power, of rank, and of pleasure, with a noble prodigality, he gave to our country his sword, his treasure, and the influence of his example?

And when in the aged warrior who stands before us, we recognize that youthful chieftain, with what rapidity does memory retrace the incidents of his eventful life? With what pleasure do we see his manhood realize the promise of his youth? In Senates or in Camps, in the palaces of Kings, or in their *dungeons*, we behold the same erect and manly spirit—At one time tempering the licentiousness of popular feeling; at another restraining the extravagance of power; and always regardless of every thing but the great object of his life, the moral and political improvement of mankind.

General,—In the brightest days of antiquity, no artificial stimulus of rank, or power, or wealth was required to excite noble minds to acts of generous daring. A wreath of laurel or of oak was at once the proof and the reward of illustrious merit. For this, statesmen meditated, warriors bled, and eloquence soared to its sublimest heights. The prize was invaluable; for, it was won only by merit. It detracted, however, somewhat from its worth, that it was conferred by the partiality of compatriots, and in the fervor of admiration inspired by recent success.

Your life, General, illustrious throughout, in this also is distinguished. Time, which dims the lustre of ordinary merit, has rendered yours more brilliant. After a lapse of near half a century, your triumph is decreed by the sons of those who witnessed your exploits.

Deign, then General, to accept the simple but expressive token of their gratitude and admiration. Suffer their leader to place upon your veteran brow the only crown it would not disdain to wear, the blended emblems of civil worth and martial prowess. It will not pain you, General, to perceive some scattered sprigs of melancholy Cypress intermingled with the blended leaves of laurel and oak. Your heart would turn from us with generous indignation, if on an occasion like this, amid the joyous acclamations which greet you, every where, were heard no sighs of grateful recollection for those gallant men who shared your battles, but do not, cannot share your triumph. The wreath which our gratitude has woven to testify our love for you, will lose nothing of its fragrance or verdure, though time hang upon its leaves some tears of pious recollection of the friends of your early youth, in war, the avenger---in peace, the father of his country.

In behalf then, of all the chivalry of Virginia; on this redoubt, which his valor wrested from the enemy at the point of the bayonet; I place on the head of Major General La Fayette this wreath of double triumph:—won by numerous and illustrious acts of martial prowess, and by a life devoted to the happiness of the human race. In their names, I proclaim him alike victorious in arms and acts of civil polity. In bannered fields, a hero—in civil life, the benefactor of mankind.

La Fayette was deeply affected. There was a solemn earnestness in his manner, a touching sensibility in his whole countenance, which most deeply impressed every observer. Many wept—all were moved. When Gen. T. had closed his address, he was about to fix the civic wreath upon the General's head. But the considerate veteran, always himself, always attentive to the slightest proprieties of word and action, caught the hovering wreath as it approached his brow with his right hand, and respectfully bowing, dropt it to his side, when he thus replied:

General La Fayette's reply to Gen. Taylor.

I most cordially thank you, my Dear General, and your companions in arms, for your affectionate welcome, your kind recollections, and the flattering expressions of your friendship. Happy I am to receive them on these already ancient lines where the united arms of America and France have been gloriously engaged in a Holy Alliance to support the rights of American Independence, and the sacred principle of the sovereignty of the people. Happy also to be so welcomed on the particular spot where my light infantry comrades acquired one of their honorable claims to public love and esteem. You know, sir, that in this business of storming redoubts, with unloaded arms, and fixed bayonets, the merit of the deed is in the soldiers who execute it, and to each of them, I am anxious to acknowledge their equal share of honor.—Let me, however, with affection and gratitude, pay a special tribute to the gallant name of *Hamilton*, who commanded the attack, the three field officers who seconded him, *Glimat*, *Laurens* and *Fish*, the only surviving one, my friend now near me.—In their name, my dear General, in the name of the light infantry, those we have lost as well as those who survive, and only in common with them, I accept the crown with which you are pleased to honor us, and I offer you the return of the most grateful acknowledgments.

When he had closed he gave a new proof of the rapidity of his conceptions, the generosity of his soul, the uniform modesty of his character. *The very moment* he concluded, (never having been prepared for such a scene, never having seen the address, never having suspected the presentation of the wreath, he turned round and drew Col. Fish to the front, "Here (he exclaimed) half of this wreath belongs to you." "No, sir, it is all your own." "Then," (said La F. putting it into Col. F's hand) "take it and preserve it as *our common property*."

The whole scene was strongly marked by the moral sublime. This ceremony over, the grand review commenced. La Fayette stood near the arch, and the volunteer companies and the U. S. troops passed him in regular succession, with flags flying, and music floating in the air. The troops then formed themselves again in line. He was carried to the Obelisk, situated on the spot where Vimionel had stormed the second redoubt. The review over, and La Fayette having seen and been seen by the troops, he mounted his barouche in company with the Governor, and was followed by the other carriages. The whole body of military and citizens then moved to the field, near to which the British had grounded their arms in '81. Between them, and the amphitheatre, where at least 1000 ladies sat, the barouche passed on near to the ladies, who continued to waive their white handkerchiefs as he slowly moved on. "Ladies, receive my warm thanks for your kind welcome," was constantly upon his lips.

The whole scene defies description. Here were the fields, which forty-three years ago, had witnessed the tread of a conquered enemy. A thousand associations of this description rushed upon the mind. Now, filled with an animated and joyous throng of from 10 to 15000 persons. The spectacle surpassed all expectation, all expression.

On the *Fourth* of *July*, 1826, half a century of our National Independence will be completed. On that day, by the admission of Michigan and Arkansas, the number of States will be doubled, and instead of the original *thirteen*, there will be *twenty-six States* in the Confederacy. This calculation, we believe, is warranted by our present prospect. *Detroit Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1824.

ELECTORAL ELECTION—ALLEGHENY CO.

	Jackson.	Crawford.	Adams.	Clay.
City, W. Ward,	348	87	9	5
Do. E. Ward,	273	81	4	
Pitt Township,	60	5	1	
Wilkins,	53	26		
Penn,	28	4		
Versailles,	45			
Elizabeth,	68	14		6
Mifflin,	60	55		5
St. Clair, (M'Cully's)	31	10		3
Do. (Shannopin,)	55	17		
Baldwin,	10	1		
Fayette,	86	14		1
Findley,	5	23		
Moon,	20			
Ohio,	11	23		
Reserve,	109	12		
Franklin,	2	26		1
Allen,	4	15		
Deer, W. District,	23	1		
Do. E. District,	16	8		
Indiana,	29			5
Total,	1365	398	13	18

For the Gazette.

"*Bone and muscle of the democracy of Allegheny county.*"—It is really amusing to observe the writhings of the disappointed caucusites. Early in the presidential campaign, being alarmed by the zeal and unanimity which the honest and independent portion of the democratic party supported the Hero of New Orleans, they endeavored to produce a re-union, by bellowing out most vociferously that the federalists were insincere in their support of Jackson, and would finally vote for Mr. Adams. Finding that the *democratic friends* of Jackson were not to be gulled in this manner, they took another tack, and endeavored to coax the federalists to abandon Jackson and support Mr. Adams. While they were upon this tack, it was laughable to hear *them* talk about that "great statesman John Q. Adams." But this would not do; in Pennsylvania the question was "caucus or no caucus," and the federalists determined to co-operate with the more virtuous part of the democratic party in putting down intrigue and corruption; in this they succeeded; "the bone and muscle" are paralyzed, and would now be an object of pity, if they did not render themselves ridiculous.

Before the second Tuesday of October last, while the caucusites expected some federalists to vote for their idol, the federal party were suffered to pass unnoticed; now Mr. Stevenson is elected, and we are denounced as disorganizers, and are abused because we would not submit to be coaxed or forced to vote for "that great statesman, John Q. Adams." We can assure the "bone and muscle" that the great body of the federal party are *really* more attached to Mr. *Adams* than the caucusites even *pretended* to be.

But the question of "caucus or no caucus" affected too nearly the vital interests of the country, to permit the interference of personal feelings, or political attachments.

Besides, in August, 1823, a meeting of all parties took place, when we all pledged our honors to support Gen. Jackson. Now although some persons, who were conspicuous members of that meeting, have since become zealous Crawfordites, federalists have still to learn how an *honorable* man can *honorably* break his plighted word. S.

Mr. Maclean,—I wish you would publish the following view of "the bone and muscle of the democracy of Allegheny county," for the use of the editors of the National Intelligencer.

	Votes in 1823. Shulze.	In 1824. Bone and Muscle.
Pittsburgh,	501	33
Pitt Tp.	51	5
Versailles,	81	0
Elizabeth,	198	14
Birmingham,	141	17
Ross,	151	12
Robinson,	111	1
Fayette,	220	14
Moon,	71	0
Deer, (2 Districts)	77	9
Indiana,	91	0

What a sorry skeleton!! T.

For the Gazette.

James S. Stevenson. Previous to our general election, it was asserted in the Gazette, that this gentleman was at heart a caucusite, but that to effect his election he had "descended to low cunning and pitiful trick, to deceive the Jacksonites."—Mr. Stevenson professed to be much hurt by this charge, some of his friends were greatly scandalized, and Robert Steel was induced to certify that Mr. Stevenson was not unfriendly to Gen. Jackson. If Mr. Stevenson was disposed to act frankly and fairly, it would have been easy to say, "I will vote for Jackson" or "I will support the Caucus." But it suited his purpose better to get a letter from Mr. Steele, at Wheeling, vouching for his attachment to Jackson.

Mr. Stevenson was however elected; his artifices were crowned with success. The election of electors is now past and we now boldly assert, that he voted the *caucus ticket.*

If Mr. Stevenson thinks we do him injustice, we defy him to deny the truth of [illegible] our assertion. If he will [illegible] the editor will no doubt publish it. We are confident however, that he will not venture to deny its truth for [illegible] now say, *they know that he would vote for Crawford.* T. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

George Wolf, in the room of Thos. Rogers.
Alexander Thompson, in the room of John Tod.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

1 dis. John Wurts*	George Kremer
2 Joseph Hemphill	Enos Von Hess*
3 Daniel H. Miller	10 J. K. Mitchell
4 Jas Buchanan	11 John Findley
Charles Miner*	James Wilson
Samuel Edwards	12 John Mitchell*
5 P. S. Markley	13 Andrew Thompson*
6 Robert Harris	14 Andrew Stewart
7 Wm. Addams*	15 Joseph Lawrence*
Henry Wilson	16 James Allison
8 Samuel D. Ingham	James S. Stevenson
George Wolf*	17 George Plumer
9 Samuel M'Kean	18 Patrick Farrelly

* *New members.*

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1 dis. James Robertson	13 Thomas Burnside
George Emlen	14 Dr. William M'Elvain
2 Stephen Duncan	Zephaniah Herbert†
Daniel Groves	15 James Dunlop† (three
3 Joel K. Mann	years in the room of
4 James Kelton	John Ross, resigned)
John Kerlin†	16 Alexander Mahon
5 Dr. Eli Kirkbride†	17 Christian Gerber†
6 George Scholl†	18 Henry Allebaugh
7 Dr. M. Henderson	19 John St. Clair
John Hamilton†	20 W. G. Hawkins†
8 Adam Ritchey† (two	Jonathan Knight† (2
years in the room of J.	years by the room of
Harvison resigned)	J. Dickerson, resig'd)
9 Lewis Dewart	21 William Marks, jr.
10 Robert Moore†	Samuel Power
11 Jonah Brewster	22 C. Forward
12 Henry Winter	23 J. Hervington
Joseph Fry	24 Robert Orr, jr.

† *New members.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

City of Philadelphia. William Lehman, John M. Reed, J. K. Kane,* G. M. Stroud,* J. R. C. Smith,* W. M. Meredith.*

County of Philadelphia. J. T. Knight,* David Snyder,* James A. Mahany, G. N. Baker, Robert O'Neill, Joseph Starne,* J. B. Sutherland.

Bucks. J. B. Calvan, Wm. Purdy, John Matts,* John Packenthall.*

Chester. David Potts, jr. John Chandler jr. Dr. W. Thompson,* Joshua Hunt.

Lancaster. Benjamin Grimler,* Dr. J. M'Causant,* David Landis,* Jacob Gish,* S. Morison,* N. F. Lightner.*

York. W. Diven, C. Hetrick, Samuel Jordon, John Knaffelt.*

Cumberland. A. S. M'Kinney, James Dunlap.*

Perry. Jacob Huggins.

Berks and Schuylkill. James Everhart, George Rahn,* Jacob Geehr,* Henry Boyer, G. Odenheimer.*

Northampton, Pike and Wayne. C. J. Hutter, W. G. Scott, William Overfield.*

Lehigh. Peter Newhard,* Jacob Dillinger.*

Northumberland. Daniel Scudder.*

Union. Nev Middlesworth,* William Forster.*

Columbia. John M'Reynolds,* Eli Thornton.*

Washington. Joseph Ritner, James Keys, Wm. M'Creery,* Aaron Kerr.*

Westmoreland. John Markle, Jacob M. Wise* George Farrell.*

Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson. Joseph Rankin, David Lawson.*

Fayette. H. W. Beeson, David Cummings, Samuel Nixon.

Bedford. Andrew, C. Sakler.*

Franklin. F. Smith, J. Walker.* Wm. Alexander.*

Montgomery. Jonathan Roberts, R. E. Hobart, J. B. Sterigere, M. Cope.

Dauphin. V. Hummell, Isaac Smith.*

Lebanon. James Bell,* Charles Gleim,*

Luzerne and Susquehanna. J. Drumheller, jr. G. M. Hollenback,* P. Stephens.*

Bradford. Lemuel Streator.

Huntingdon. Henry Shippen, John Ashman.*

Allegheny and Butler. J. Brown J. Patterson, J. C. Gilleland,* M. Sullivan.

Mifflin. R. Alexander, Calvin Blythe*

Delaware. Abner Lewis.

Somerset and Cambria. Wm. Philson,* John Gebbert, jr.*

Lycoming, Tioga, Potter and M'Kean. James Ford,* Robert M'Clure.*

Greene. Samuel Black.

Adams. James M'Sherry,* George Deardorff.*

Centre and Clearfield. William Smyth,* Jacob Herring.*

Crawford and Venango. Samuel Hays.

Beaver. Samuel Lawrence.

Mercer. Walter Oliver.*

Erie and Warren. John Philips.*

Those marked with a star (*) are new members.

Foreign News.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Oct. 26.

Four days Later from England.—By the elegant packet ship *Colossus*, Captain Marshall, belonging to Spackman and Wilson's new line, we have received London papers to the evening of the 18th of Sept. and Liverpool to the 20th. A summary of their contents follows.

The leading article in the British papers relate chiefly to the last illness of the King of France. Various premature reports of his death were circulated; but at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th Sept. express arrived at London with positive intelligence of the fact. The event took place at four o'clock on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 16, and was known at Calais at half past 5 o'clock, by means of the following telegraphic despatch from the capital.

"The King died this morning at 4 o'clock. King Charles X. immediately set out for St. Cloud, with the Dauphin, the Dauphiness, and the Dutchess of Berry. The public have shown, during the King's illness, the most affecting sorrow. Couriers are setting out at this moment in all directions with this news."

From his numerous infirmities, life itself had become a burden to Louis, and we know of no evil his death is likely to bring on France; yet, when anticipating his decease, the French Journalists, as in duty bound, represented it as a national calamity, mixing up their lamentations, however, with a few compliments to his successor. The reflections indulged in by some of them on the crisis then impending, are of a truly singular cast. "How glorious," says one of them; "how holy is the agony of the most Christian King! Monarchs of the earth, come and learn how to die.—Sorrow is spread among the people; the father of the family is dying—*weep all—weep!* A new reign approaches; the noble Son of France—the model of honor and loyalty, is called to the throne!—Frenchmen, *let us console ourselves.*" According to private accounts, the *weeping* part of [illegible] were issued by the Physicians. [illegible] of these we give as a specimen.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

"The access of the Fever has been more violent this day than any preceding. The Rattle has become heard in breathing, the pulse is extremely weak, and marvered with intermitting. Signed, Portal, Dubois, Alibert, Bretyneau, Roux[illegible], Thevenot."

Their serene Highnesses the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, came several times in the course of the day to take cognizance of the Bulletins.

To know that a fellow being is suffering, and not to sympathise with him, is contrary to human nature. Both the Royal Family and the people of Paris must have felt for his Majesty, but that either regarded his death as a calamity is doubtful.—After his death, however, the Journals preserved the same tone that they had kept up during his illness. To show this, we shall give one more extract from a Paris paper, merely premising the observations of the Globe and Traveller, "that these lamentations show that other loyal people have as much conventional grief and joy on the death and accession of Monarchs as the British. That the death of every monarch is the most lamentable of events, while every monarch is yet better than his predecessor, is a proposition as difficult to be explained as to be doubted." The extract is from the Quotidienne of the 16th of September.

"The terrible catastrophe which the ardent wishes of a whole people hoped in vain to avert, has been this instant accomplished.

The King has ceased to live. Another son of St. Louis ascended to Heaven. Let us pray for him; let us weep for ourselves, for his whole life was lavished on us. His last words were yet for his family, for his people, for all his children. Grief interdicts us even the praises which gratitude would dictate on the tomb, which opens on the benefits accumulated upon France by the Monarch who has just been ravished from the lover. We would praise the King, the Legislator, but words fail us—we can only lament the Father. The agony endured long—Louis supported it as he had borne misfortune. Never did a Monarch, never did a man know better how to support the heavy burden of age, of adversity, of infirmities, of the throne. He has quitted this earth for ever; but not a French heart will forget that he restored peace to our fields, children to their mothers, liberty to our laws, and more recently still, glory to our standard. O Louis! thy last moments might be softened by the reflection that nothing more remained to be done for our France, forever secured under the immortal sceptre of the Bourbons. The night conceals from us, as yet, the aspect of this afflicted capital. We pray, we weep, in the secrecy of our hearts. To-morrow our temples will be opened—Let us go thither, Frenchmen, to derive strength to support the immense loss we have suffered. Let us go to pray for the precious days of the King, who does not die, and who is restored, for the consolation of France in the person of a magnanimous heir. The King Louis XVIII is dead. Live the King Charles X."

"Louis XVIII," says the Globe and Traveller "is a person who has puzzled extremely the writers of the characters—nothing is less to be reconciled than his course of Government, since his restoration, with any system, with any purpose, with any passion, even first appearances would indicate, with the passion for ease. The instruments and plans of administration were continually changed. New batches of Peers were created time after time to effect directly opposite purposes. The Ultra royalist Chamber which he declared *introuvable*, was dissolved, and a distribution of the electre franchise made to give the new interest, and the people at large an influence in he legislature; and no sooner was this work accomplished, and the chamber of deputies had begun to assume a national and independent character, than it was destroyed, in order to bring the representation again to the *introuvable* model which had been declared so incomparable, and found so dangerous. The solution seems to be that he relied upon Ministers, and that his Ministers could not rely upon him; that so long as a Minister remained in office, he had full power to pursue his personal views; but the fickle character of the King seems to have made the existence of a ministry as precarious as its sway, pro tempore, was absolute."

The exchange at Paris would continue closed it was understood, till Tuesday.

We shall to-morrow give a fuller account of the life and character of the deceased monarch. We cannot find that his death occasioned any rumors of a political nature, except to one that, under the sanction of the Duke of Angouleme, efforts were making to effect a coalition between the Liberals and the Ultras, for the purpose of ousting the present ministers.

Besides this, our papers contain little *positive* intelligence of moment.

From *Spain* we have nothing but a report that 190 persons have been arrested at Vich in Catalonia.

In *Britain* the people were making preparations for the election of members of parliament. Consols opened on the London Stock Exchange, on the morning of the 18th, at 94¼, and, by 2 o'clock, reached 94 7-8 with every prospect of a further rise. The influx of money caused an advance in almost every kind of stock. A Mexican Gazette, containing the official account of the execution of Iturbide, was received at London on the morning of the 17th. The news occasioned a rise in South American stocks. "The moment the rattle went, the demand for Mexican securities was immense." Mr. Canning was on a visit to Ireland. The British papers give very brief notices of the reception of La Fayette in the United States.

The Emperor of Russia set out on the 28th Aug. on a tour through the Southern Provinces of his Empire. By an order of Russian Minister of Finance, the import duties on foreign oil are, in future, to be paid only on their weight. His majesty has issued a ukase, by which all Jews, who [illegible] the year 1823, to remove to [illegible] commerce they have carried on, trades, &c. and to return to the occupation of their ancestors, that is to say, to till the ground. The publication of this ukase has occasioned great consternation among the numerous Jewish population of Russia and Poland.

The last news from Greece is given in the following letter, copied from a Frankfort paper of the 12th of Sept.

Odessa, Aug. 22.

The ministerial crisis at Constantinople appears to have been much more serious than was at first supposed. Ghalib Pacha and Suida Effendi, who have for adversaries the party of the Janissaries, at the head of which is Hussein Aga Pacha, who is at the same time commandant of the Bosphorus, are the more likely to find themselves embarrassed, because the Janissaries are seconded by the Director of the Mint, lately returned from exile, and by Selictar Aga, who is again in favor. The latter circumstance gives reason to imagine that the Sultan has shown some dissatisfaction with Ghalib Pacha. Other persons pretended that a foreign intrigue is at work to counteract the influence of France, which might become preponderant by Count Pacha. The protracted stay of Lord Strangford is supposed to be connected with this affair.

Nothing more is said of the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Count Lowenhjelme, the Swedish Ambassador, has received the usual visits from the Dragomans of the Porte.

The state of the capital was alarming in consequence of the events at Ipsara. In several quarters of the city Greeks had been murdered. The Sultan had ordered 20,000 of the troops stationed along the Asiatic coast to be sent to the Bay of Smyrna, probably to quell the insurrection among the Asiatics at Scala Nuova, though it is asserted they are to reinforce the Captain Pacha. Since the arrival of the Egyptian expedition off Rhodes, some persons believe that the Viceroy will carry into execution, for his own advantage, the supposed plan of the Divan, to remove the Christians to Egypt, and the Egyptians to the Morea, and thus found an African colony in Europe.

P. S.—Letters from Constantinople of the 17th Aug. have just been received, according to which the Ipsariots have made Ipsara a complete desert, carried away part of their cannon, spiked others, confided their wives and children to the Hydriots and Spezziots, with an affecting recommendation, and then all gone on board their fire-ships, with the fixed resolution to burn the Turkish fleet, or to perish in the attempt. Canaris is said to be at their head, and this desperate attempt is perhaps already executed. We therefore expect further particulars with uncommon impatience.

Captains of vessels from Alexandria and Solonica have also brought news to Leghorn, that all the naval force of the Greeks was gone towards Samos to attack the Turkish fleet.

LOUIS XVIII.

From the British Traveller.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, Count de Provence, second son of the Dauphin, the son of Louis XV., was born at Versailles, November 17, 1755. From his earliest years he manifested a timid and reserved disposition. Educated with his two brothers, the Duke de Berri (afterwards Louis XVI.,) and Count d'Artois, he always displayed a greater reserve towards his elder, than his younger brother. He made considerable acquirements in classical literature, and bore the reputation of being an elegant scholar and a man of wit. At an early period of his life he aspired to the character of a politician.—Soon after the accession of his brother, Louis XVI., he put a small pamphlet into the hands of the latter, entitled, "*Mes Pensees.*" Louis XVI., meeting him the next day in the gallery at Versailles, said to him coarsely enough, "Brother, henceforward, keep your thoughts to yourself." This debut did not discourage him, and profiting by the first appearance of confusion, he began, in form, to intrigue against Louis XVI., and Marie Antoinette. At the Assembly of the Notables his Bureau was in open opposition to all the others.—This Prince had calculated long the means of at least procuring himself to be nominated Regent of the Kingdom. He varied in his projects. The last which he adopted was that of reviving the system of Grand Feudatories, and hence he acquired considerable property in every province, in order to have a sovereignty in all. It was he who had, by means of the Duke of Fitzjames, the papers laid before the Parliament of Paris which were to prove the bastardy of the children of Louis the XVI. on the alleged ground of impotence. It is also said, that the affair of the Marquis de Farras, who was to carry off the King Perouse, was the work of Monsieur, who was then to have been proclaimed Regent. It is understood that there was a kind of race between him and the Duke of Orleans, in ingratiating themselves with the most active French revolutionists. Finding himself outgeneraled by the Duke, and becoming alarmed for his own safety, he imparted his fears to Louis XVI. and in an ill-fated hour persuaded that unhappy Monarch, and the rest of the Royal Family, to join in his project of flying the kingdom. On the 20th of June, 1791, he fled secretly from Paris, at the same time as Louis XVI. but by a different and more fortunate route. While his Royal brother was led back from Varennes to prison and a scaffold, the Count de Provence escaped to Coblentz, where he organized the system of emigration, and by his intrigues in the interior, accelerated the progress of the Revolution. He sent accredited agents, in his own name, to all the Princes in Europe. He corrupted Dumourier, and his intrigues against the Queen became so flagrant that the Court of Vienna directed him to disband his army. Banished from Cologne by the Elector, repulsed from Vienna by the Emperor, Monsieur, then known by the title of Count de Lille, went first to Poland, and afterwards to Mittau, from which place, after the peace of Tilsit, he removed to this country, and took up his residence at Hartwell. Thence, at the moment when his cause had been solemnly abandoned by all the powers of Europe, it was contrived by the intrigues of Talleyrand that he should be called to ascend the throne of France. The Allied Monarchs had pledged themselves to the expulsion of Bonaparte, but had disclaimed any interference with the French nation as to the form of their government, or the choice of their ruler. It was the known wish of the Emperor of Austria, and in this, it was understood, his allies concurred that the choice should fall upon Napoleon's son.—But whilst the French Marshals were occupied in procuring, as a preliminary measure, the reluctant resignation of Bonaparte, Talleyrand suddenly assembles the French Senate, which pronounced a decree of forfeiture against Bonaparte, and freely elected Louis Stanislaus Xavier to the throne, on the condition of his accepting a project of Constitution, which they had drawn up. The decree of the Senate was communicated to the Emperor Alexander an hour or two before the Marshals reached his presence with Napoleon's resignation in favor of his son; and the Emperor decided, that the Allies, in virtue of their previous declarations, must be bound by the decree of the Senate in favor of Louis.

Louis entered Paris, without the formality of accepting the Constitution, and ascended the throne, not in virtue of the decree of the Senate, with the consent of the Allied Powers, but in his own right, as Louis XVIII. As an act of free grace he granted his people a charter containing large and liberal provisions; and, for a short time his government was extremely popular. But the emigrant nobles and clergy, who returned in his train, soon began to manifest pretensions, which alarmed the purchasers of the church lands and confiscated estates. Bonaparte, apprised of the general discontent of the French, hastened from his retreat at Elba, landed on the French coast with only 1,000 followers, and, in the course of a few days, was again master of the capital and the kingdom, and Louis XVIII. was again compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign territory. A new coalition was formed against Bonaparte, with an express renunciation of any engagement to restore the expelled monarch. During the preparations for the new war, repeated attempts were made to induce Bonaparte to confirm his act of resignation in favor of his son; but this advice he obstinately rejected until his assent came too late to produce the intended effect.—Louis XVIII. retired no farther than Flanders, and after the celebrated victory at Waterloo, he followed in the rear of the Duke of Wellington's army, entered his capital, and resumed the reins of government. From that period the whole of his government has been in opposition to the letter and spirit of the most essential provisions of his boasted charter.

From the London Weekly Express.

The Vicissitudes of Commerce.

Nothing more strongly illustrates the instability of human pursuits, than the vicissitudes of Commerce. The Phœnicians, the Tyrians, the Carthagenians, the Egyptians, have fallen in succession from the summit of commercial greatness, into absolute insignificance, and, with the exception of Egypt, are all now utterly extinct! The once formidable Hanseatic league—Venice—Genoa—all successively controlling the commerce of Europe, are degenerated into dependent states, and commerce now holds her seat in an island at the western extremity of Europe. That any one state should again acquire that commercial monopoly, of which history furnishes repeated instances, were inconsistent with the enlightened progress of society. Local position, natural resources and superior industry and activity, may long preserve ascendancy, but it must henceforth be expected that all civilized nations will participate in the benefits resulting from the interchange of commodities.

The establishment of commerce has ordinarily resulted from a combination of the industry and enterprise of individuals whose views and interests are best consulted by protection only—free from interference by their government. "Let us alone," was the sensible reply of the French merchants to whom Colbert tendered the unasked aid of his government: and it has long been a received axiom, that the too active interference of any government is prejudicial to commerce. In opposition to this principle, Mahommed Aly—next to Napoleon, one of the most extraordinary men of the present age—has undertaken the restoration of Egyptian commerce through his personal instrumentality as a merchant! It is unnecessary to detail the events by which, from a very obscure station, he has acquired the dignity and power of Pacha of Egypt, over which it may suffice to say, he reigns with undisputed sway; and although not openly avowing independence, yet in effect wholly disregarding the Turkish government.

The surpassing fertility of Egypt, is perhaps more universally recognized than that of any other portion of the globe. For more than 5000 years the lands, inundated by the annual overflow of the Nile, have continued to produce the usual crops without artificial restoration, by manure or otherwise—the natural irrigation of the Nile, still serving to maintain the productive power, without any perceptible impoverishment or diminution of fertility.

Such is the soil and climate, that Egypt is alike fertile in productions of the torrid, and temperate zones. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, rice, and pulse of every description—tropical and European fruits—flax, silk, and cotton—the vine, the olive, and the sugar cane—are all of indigenous growth in Egypt, and susceptible of culture to the highest perfection. Yet, from the oppressive and defective nature of the Turkish government, Egypt has for centuries been depressed to the very lowest point in the scale of nations.

The loss of the colonies, both in the West and East Indies, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, induced the Directory to contemplate the annexation of Egypt, as a colony of France—a project which had been meditated by successive monarchs, from the time of Louis the XIV. in whose reign it was first suggested. Placed in a central

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1824.

ELECTORAL ELECTION—ALLEGHENY CO.

	Jackson.	Crawford.	Adams.	Clay.
City, W. Ward,	348	57	9	5
Do. E. Ward,	275	81	3	
Pitt Township,	60	5	1	
Wilkins,	53	86		
Plum,	38	6		
Versailles,	45			
Elizabeth,	86	14		3
Mifflin,	69	55		2
St. Clair, (M'Cully's)	35	10		2
Do. (Baru'gham,)	55	17		
Robinson,	49	1		1
Fayette,	86	14		1
Findlay,	5	29		
Moon,	20			
Ohio,	11	22		
Ross,	109	12		
Franklin,	2	26		1
Pine,	4	55		
Deer, W. District,	23	1		
Do. E. District,	16	8		
Indiana,	29			5
Total,	1385	398	18	18

For the Gazette.

"*Bone and muscle of the democracy of Allegheny county.*"—It is really amusing to observe the writhings of the disappointed caucusites. Early in the presidential campaign, being alarmed by the zeal and unanimity with which the honest and independent portion of the democratic party supported the Hero of New Orleans, they endeavored to produce a re-union, by bellowing out most vociferously that the federalists were insincere in their support of Jackson, and would finally vote for Mr. Adams. Finding that the *democratic friends* of Jackson were not to be gulled in this manner, they took another tack, and endeavored to coax the federalists to abandon Jackson and support Mr. Adams. While they were upon this tack, it was laughable to hear *them* talk about that "great statesman John Q. Adams." But this would not do; in Pennsylvania the question was "caucus or no caucus," and the federalists determined to co-operate with the more virtuous part of the democratic party in putting down intrigue and corruption; in this they succeeded: "the bone and muscle" are paralyzed, and would now be an object of pity, if they did not render themselves ridiculous.

Before the second Tuesday of October last, while the caucusites expected some federalists to vote for their idol, the federal party were suffered to pass unnoticed; *now* Mr. Stevenson is elected, and we are denounced as disorganizers, and are abused because we would not submit to be coaxed or forced to vote for "that great statesman, John Q. Adams." We can assure the "bone and muscle" that the great body of the federal party are *really* more attached to Mr. *Adams* than the caucusites even *pretended* to be.

But the question of "caucus or no caucus" affected too nearly the vital interests of the country, to permit the interference of personal feelings, or political attachments.

Besides, in August, 1823, a meeting of all parties took place, when we all pledged our honors to support Gen. Jackson. Now although some persons, who were conspicuous members of that meeting, have since become zealous Crawfordites, federalists have still to learn how an *honorable* man can *honorably* break his plighted word. S.

Mr. Maclean.—I wish you would publish the following view of "the bone and muscle of the democracy of Allegheny county," for the use of the editors of the National Intelligencer.

	Votes in 1823. Shulze.	In 1824. Bone and Muscle.
Pittsburgh,	501	88
Pitt Tp.	51	5
Versailles,	81	0
Elizabeth,	198	14
Birmingham,	141	17
Ross,	151	12
Robinson,	111	1
Fayette,	220	14
Moon,	71	0
Deer, (2 Districts)	77	9
Indiana,	91	0

What a sorry skeleton!! T.

For the Gazette.

James S. Stevenson. Previous to our general election, it was asserted in the Gazette, that this gentleman was at heart a caucusite, but that to effect his election he had "descended to low cunning and pitiful trick, to deceive the Jacksonites."—Mr. Stevenson professed to be much hurt by this charge, some of his friends were greatly scandalized, and Robert Steel was induced to certify that Mr. Stevenson was not unfriendly to Gen. Jackson. If Mr. Stevenson was disposed to act frankly and fairly, it would have been easy to say, "I will vote for Jackson" or "I will support the Caucus." But it suited his purpose better to get a letter from Mr. Steele, at Wheeling, vouching for his attachment to Jackson.

Mr. Stevenson was however elected: his artifices were crowned with success. The election of electors is now past and we now boldly assert, that he voted the *caucus ticket.*

If Mr. Stevenson thinks we do him injustice, we defy him to deny the truth of our assertion. If he will furnish a denial the editor will no doubt publish it.—We are confident however, that he will not venture to deny it; *in fact his friends now say, they knew that he would vote for Crawford.* X. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

George Wolf, in the room of Tho. Rogers.
Alexander Thompson, in the room of John Tod.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

1st dis. John Wurts*	George Kremer
2 Joseph Hemphill	Espy Van Horn*
3 Daniel H. Miller	10 J. S. Mitchell
4 Jas Buchanan	11 John Findlay
Charles Miner*	James Wilson
Samuel Edwards	12 John Mitchell*
5 P. S. Markley	13 Andrew Thompson*
6 Robert Harris	14 Andrew Stewart
7 Wm. Addams*	15 Joseph Lawrence*
Henry Wilson	16 James Allison
8 Samuel D. Ingham	James S. Stevenson
George Wolf*	17 George Plumer
9 Samuel M'Kean	18 Patrick Farrelly

* *New members.*

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1 dis. James Robertson	13 Thomas Burnside
George Emlen	14 Dr. William M'Ilvain
2 Stephen Duncan	Zephaniah Herbert‡
Daniel Groves	15 James Dunlop† (three years in the room of John Rea, resigned)
3 Joel K. Mann	16 Alexander Mahon
4 James Kelton	17 Christian Garbert†
John Kerlin†	18 Henry Allshouse
5 Dr. Eli Kitchen†	19 John St. Clair
6 George Schall‡	20 W. G. Hawkins†
7 Dr. M. Henderson	Jonathan Knight† (2 years in the room of J. Dickerson, resig'd)
John Hamilton†	21 William Marks, jr.
8 Adam Ritscher† (two years in the room of J. Harrison resigned)	Samuel Power
9 Lewis Dewart	22 C. Forward
10 Robert Moore†	23 J. Herrington
11 Jonah Brewster	24 Robert Orr, jr.
12 Henry Winter	
Joseph Fry	

† *New members.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

City of Philadelphia. William Lehman, John M. Reed, J. K. Kane,* G. M. Stroud,* J. R. C. Smith,* W. M. Meredith.*

County of Philadelphia. J. T. Knight,* David Snyder,* James A. Mahany, G. N. Baker, Robert O'Neill, Joseph Starne,* J. B. Sutherland.

Bucks. J. B. Calvan, Wm. Purdy, John Matts,* John Fackenthall.*

Chester. David Potts, jr. John Chandler jr. Dr. W. Thompson,* Joshua Hunt.

Lancaster. Benjamin Grimler,* Dr. J. M'Camant,* David Landis,* Jacob Gish,* S. Morison,* N. F. Lightner.*

York. W. Diven, C. Hetrick, Samuel Jordon, John Kauffelt.*

Cumberland. A. S. M'Kinney, James Dunlap.*

Perry. Jacob Huggins.

Berks and Schuylkill. James Everhart, George Rahn,* Jacob Geehr,* Henry Boyer, G. Odenheimer.*

Northampton, Pike and Wayne. C. J. Hutter, W. G. Scott, William Overfield.*

Lehigh. Peter Newhard,* Jacob Dillinger.*

Northumberland. Daniel Scudder.*

Union. Ner Middlesworth,* William Forster.*

Columbia. John M'Reynolds,* Eli Thornton.*

Washington. Joseph Ritner, James Keys, Wm. M'Kreery,* Aaron Kerr.*

Westmoreland. John Markle, Jacob M. Wise* George Farrell.*

Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson. Joseph Rankin, David Lawson.*

Fayette. H. W. Beeson, David Cummings, Samuel Nixon.

Bedford. Andrew, C. Snider.*

Franklin. F. Smith, J. Walker.* Wm. Alexander.*

Montgomery. Jonathan Roberts, R. E. Hobart, J. B. Sterigere, M. Cope.

Dauphin. V. Hummell, Isaac Smith.*

Lebanon. James Bell,* Charles Gleim,*

Luzerne and Susquehanna. J. Drumheller, jr. G. M. Hollenback,* P. Stephens.*

Bradford. Lemuel Streator.

Huntingdon. Henry Shippen, John Ashman.*

Allegheny and Butler. J. Brown J. Patterson, J. C. Gilleland,* M. Sullivan.

Mifflin. R. Alexander, Calvin Blythe*

Delaware. Abner Lewis.

Somerset and Cambria. Wm. Philson,* John Gebbert, jr.*

Lycoming, Tioga, Potter and M'Kean. James Ford,* Robert M'Clure.*

Greene. Samuel Black.

Adams. James M'Sherry,* George Deardorff.*

Centre and Clearfield. William Smyth,* Jacob Herring.*

Crawford and Venango. Samuel Hays.

Beaver. Samuel Lawrence.

Mercer. Walter Oliver.*

Erie and Warren. John Philips.*

Those marked with a star (*) are new members.

Foreign News.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Oct. 26.

Four days Later from England.—By the elegant packet ship *Colossus*, Captain Marshall, belonging to Spackman and Wilson's new line, we have received London papers to the evening of the 18th of Sept. and Liverpool to the 20th. A summary of their contents follows.

The leading article in the British papers relate chiefly to the last illness of the King of France. Various premature reports of his death were circulated; but at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th Sept. express arrived at London with positive intelligence of the fact. The event took place at four o'clock on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 16, and was known at Calais at half past 5 o'clock, by means of the following telegraphic despatch from the capital.

"The King died this morning at 4 o'clock. King Charles X. immediately set out for St. Cloud, with the Dauphin, the Dauphiness, and the Dutchess of Berry. The public have shown, during the King's illness, the most affecting sorrow. Couriers are setting out at this moment in all directions with this news."

From his numerous infirmities, life itself had become a burden to Louis, and we know of no evil his death is likely to bring on France; yet, when anticipating his decease, the French Journalists, as in duty bound, represented it as a national calamity, mixing up their lamentations, however, with a few compliments to his successor. The reflections indulged in by some of them on the crisis then impending, are of a truly singular cast. "How glorious," says one of them; "how holy is the agony of the most Christian King! Monarchs of the earth, come and learn how to die.—Sorrow is spread among the people; the father of the family is dying---*weep all---weep!* A new reign approaches; the noble Son of France---the model of honor and loyalty, is called to the throne!... Frenchmen, *let us console ourselves.*" According to private accounts, the *weeping* part of the advice was not much attended to: but the *consolatory* was quite to the taste of the public.

Thirteen bulletins were issued by the Physicians. The last of these we give as a specimen.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

At nine o'clock in the evening.

"The access of the Fever has been more violent this day than any previous one. The Rattle has become heard in breathing, the pulse is extremely weak, and more and more intermitting. Signed,

Portal, Distel,
Albert, Dupuytren,
Montaign, Thevenot."

Their serene Highnesses the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, came several times in the course of the day to take cognizance of the Bulletins.

To know that a fellow being is suffering, and not to sympathise with him, is contrary to human nature. Both the Royal Family and the people of Paris must have felt for his Majesty, but that either regarded his death as a calamity is doubtful.—After his death, however, the Journals preserved the same tone that they had kept up during his illness. To show this, we shall give one more extract from a Paris paper, merely premising the observations of the Globe and Traveller, "that these lamentations show that other loyal people have as much conventional grief and joy on the death and accession of Monarchs as the British. That the death of every monarch is the most lamentable of events, while every monarch is yet better than his predecessor, is a proposition as difficult to be explained as to be doubted." The extract is from the Quotlienne of the 16th of September.

"The terrible catastrophe which the ardent wishes of a whole people hoped in vain to avert, has been this instant accomplished.

The King has ceased to live. Another son of St. Louis ascended to Heaven. Let us pray for him; let us weep for ourselves, for his whole life was lavished on us. His last words were yet for his family, for his people, for all his children. Grief interdicts us even the praises which gratitude would dictate on the tomb, which opens on the benefits accumulated upon France by the Monarch who has just been ravished from the lover. We would praise the King, the Legislator, but words fail us—we can only lament the Father. The agony endured long—Louis supported it as he had borne misfortune. Never did a Monarch, never did a man know better how to support the heavy burden of age, of adversity, of infirmities, of the throne. He has quitted this earth for ever; but not a French heart will forget that he restored peace to our fields, children to their mothers, liberty to our laws, and more recently still, glory to our standard. O Louis! thy last moments might be softened by the reflection that nothing more remained to be done for our France, forever secured under the immortal sceptre of the Bourbons. The night conceals from us, as yet, the aspect of this afflicted capitol. We pray, we weep, in the secrecy of our hearts. To-morrow our temples will be opened—Let us go thither, Frenchmen, to derive strength to support the immense loss we have suffered. Let us go to pray for the precious days of the King, who does not die, and who is restored for the consolation of France in the person of a magnanimous heir. The King Louis XVIII is dead. Live the King Charles X."

"Louis XVIII," says the Globe and Traveller "is a person who has puzzled extremely the writers of the characters—nothing is less to be reconciled than his course of Government, since his restoration, with any system, with any purpose, with any passion, even first appearances would indicate, with the passion for ease. The instruments and plans of administration were continually changed. New batches of Peers were created time after time to effect directly opposite purposes. The Ultra royalist Chamber which he declared *introuvable*, was dissolved, and a distribution of the electre franchise made to give the new interest, and the people at large an influence in the legislature; and no sooner was this work accomplished, and the chamber of deputies had begun to assume a national and independent character, than it was destroyed, in order to bring the representaton again to the *introuvable* model which had been declared so incomparable, and found so dangerous. The solution seems to be that he relied upon Ministers, and that his Ministers could not rely upon him; that so long as a Minister remained in office, he had full power to pursue his personal views; but the fickle character of the King seems to have made the existence of a ministry as precarious as its sway, pro tempore, was absolute."

The exchange at Paris would continue closed it was understood, till Tuesday.

We shall to-morrow give a fuller account of the life and character of the deceased monarch. We cannot find that his death occasioned any rumors of a political nature, except to one that, under the sanction of the Duke of Angouleme, efforts were making to effect a coalition between the Liberals and the Ultras, for the purpose of ousting the present ministers.

Besides this, our papers contain little *positive* intelligence of moment.

From *Spain* we have nothing but a report that 190 persons have been arrested at Vich in Catalonia.

In *Britain* the people were making preparations for the election of members of parliament. Consols opened on the London Stock Exchange, on the morning of the 18th, at 94⅞, and, by 2 o'clock, reached 94 7-8 with every prospect of a further rise. The influx of money caused an advance in almost every kind of stock. A Mexican Gazette, containing the official account of the execution of Iturbide, was received at London on the morning of the 17th. The news occasioned a rise in South American stocks. "The moment the rattle went, the demand for Mexican securities was immense." Mr. Canning was on a visit to Ireland. The British papers give very brief notices of the reception of La Fayette in the United States.

The Emperor of Russia set out on the 28th Aug. on a tour through the Southern Provinces of his Empire. By an order of Russian Minister of Finance, the import duties on foreign oil are, in future, to be paid only on their weight. His majesty has issued a ukase, by which all Jews, who are not physicians or established merchants, are ordered to renounce, by the year 1825, petty commerce they have carried on, trades, &c. and to return to the occupation of their ancestors, that is to say, to till the ground. The publication of this ukase has occasioned great consternation among the numerous Jewish population of Russia and Poland.

The last news from Greece is given in the following letter, copied from a Frankfort paper of the 12th of Sept.

Odessa, Aug. 28.

The ministerial crisis at Constantinople appears to have been much more serious than was at first supposed. Ghalib Pacha and Suida Effendi, who have for adversaries the party of the Janissaries, at the head of which is Hussein Aga Pacha, who is at the same time commandant of the Bosphorus, are the more likely to find themselves embarrassed, because the Janissaries are seconded by the Director of the Mint, lately returned from exile, and by Selietar Aga, who is again in favor. The latter circumstance gives reason to imagine that the Sultan has shown some dissatisfaction with Ghalib Pacha. Other persons pretended that a foreign intrigue is at work to counteract the influence of France, which might become preponderant by Count Pacha. The protracted stay of Lord Strangford is supposed to be connected with this affair.

Nothing more is said of the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Count Lowenhjelme, the Swedish Ambassador, has received the usual visits from the Dragomans of the Porte.

The state of the capital was alarming in consequence of the events at Ipsara. In several quarters of the city Greeks had been murdered. The Sultan had ordered 20,000 of the troops stationed along the Asiatic coast to be sent to the Bay of Smyrna, probably to quell the insurrection among the Asiatics at Scala Nuova, though it is asserted they are to reinforce the Captain Pacha. Since the arrival of the Egyptian expedition off Rhodes, some persons believe that the Viceroy will carry into execution, for his own advantage, the supposed plan of the Divan, to remove the Christians to Egypt, and the Egyptians to the Morea, and thus found an African colony in Europe.

P. S.—Letters from Constantinople of the 17th Aug. have just been received, according to which the Ipsariots have made Ipsara a complete desert, carried away part of their cannon, spiked others, confided their wives and children to the Hydriots and Spezziots, with an affecting recommendation, and then all gone on board their fire-ships, with the fixed resolution to burn the Turkish fleet, or to perish in the attempt. Canaris is said to be at their head, and this desperate attempt is perhaps already executed. We therefore expect further particulars with uncommon impatience.

Captains of vessels from Alexandria and Solonica have also brought news to Leghorn, that all the naval force of the Greeks was gone towards Samos to attack the Turkish fleet.

LOUIS XVIII.

From the British Traveller.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, Count de Provence, second son of the Dauphin, the son of Louis XV., was born at Versailles, November 17, 1755. From his earliest years he manifested a timid and reserved disposition. Educated with his two brothers, the Duke de Berri (afterwards Louis XVI.,) and Count d'Artois, he always displayed a greater reserve towards his elder, than his younger brother. He made considerable acquirements in classical literature, and bore the reputation of being an elegant scholar and a man of wit. At an early period of his life he aspired to the character of a politician.—Soon after the accession of his brother, Louis XVI., he put a small pamphlet into the hands of the latter, entitled, "*Mes Pensees.*" Louis XVI., meeting him the next day in the gallery at Versailles, said to him coarsely enough, "Brother, henceforward, keep your thoughts to yourself." This debut did not discourage him, and profiting by the first appearance of confusion, he began, in form, to intrigue against Louis XVI., and Marie Antoinette. At the Assembly of the Notables his Bureau was in open opposition to all the others.—This Prince had calculated long the means of at least procuring himself to be nominated Regent of the Kingdom. He varied in his projects. The last which he adopted was that of reviving the system of Grand Fendatories, and hence he acquired considerable property in every province, in order to have a sovereignty in all. It was he who had, by means of the Duke of Fitzjames, the papers laid before the Parliament of Paris which were to prove the bastardy of the children of Louis the XVI. on the alleged ground of impotence. It is also said, that the affair of the Marquis de Farras, who was to carry off the King Perouse, was the work of Monsieur, who was then to have been proclaimed Regent. It is understood that there was a kind of race between him and the Duke of Orleans, in ingratiating themselves with the most active French revolutionists. Finding himself outgeneraled by the Duke, and becoming alarmed for his own safety, he imparted his fears to Louis XVI. and in an ill-fated hour persuaded that unhappy Monarch, and the rest of the Royal Family, to join in his project of flying the kingdom. On the 20th of June, 1791, he fled secretly from Paris, at the same time as Louis XVI. but by a different and more fortunate route. While his Royal brother was led back from Varennes to prison and a scaffold, the Count de Provence escaped to Coblentz, where he organized the system of emigration, and by his intrigues in the interior, accelerated the progress of the Revolution. He sent accredited agents, in his own name, to all the Princes in Europe. He corrupted Dumourier, and his intrigues against the Queen became so flagrant that the Court of Vienna directed him to disband his army. Banished from Cologne by the Elector, repulsed from Vienna by the Emperor, Monsieur, then known by the title of Count de Lille, went first to Poland and afterwards to Mittau, from which place, after the peace of Tilsit, he removed to this country, and took up his residence at Hartwell. Thence, at the moment when his cause had been solemnly abandoned by all the powers of Europe, it was contrived by the intrigues of Talleyrand that he should be called to ascend the throne of France. The Allied Monarchs had pledged themselves to the expulsion of Bonaparte, but had disclaimed any interference with the French nation as to the form of their government, or the choice of their ruler. It was the known wish of the Emperor of Austria, and in this, it was understood, his allies concurred that the choice should fall upon Napoleon's son.—But whilst the French Marshals were occupied in procuring, as a preliminary measure, the reluctant resignation of Bonaparte, Talleyrand suddenly assembles the French Senate, which pronounced a decree of forfeiture against Bonaparte, and freely elected Louis Stanislaus Xavier to the throne, on the condition of his accepting a project of Constitution, which they had drawn up. The decree of the Senate was communicated to the Emperor Alexander an hour or two before the Marshals reached his presence with Napoleon's resignation in favor of his son; and the Emperor decided, that the Allies, in virtue of their previous declarations, must be bound by the decree of the Senate in favor of Louis.

Louis entered Paris, without the formality of accepting the Constitution, and ascended the throne, not in virtue of the decree of the Senate, with the consent of the Allied Powers, but in his own right, as Louis XVIII. As an act of free grace he granted his people a charter containing large and liberal provisions; and, for a short time his government was extremely popular. But the emigrant nobles and clergy, who returned in his train, soon began to manifest pretensions, which alarmed the purchasers of the church lands and confiscated estates. Bonaparte, apprised of the general discontent of the French, hastened from his retreat at Elba, landed on the French coast with only 1,000 followers, and, in the course of a few days, was again master of the capital and the kingdom, and Louis XVIII. was again compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign territory. A new coalition was formed against Bonaparte, with an express renunciation of any engagement to restore the expelled monarch. During the preparations for the new war, repeated attempts were made to induce Bonaparte to confirm his act of resignation in favor of his son; but this advice he obstinately rejected until his assent came too late to produce the intended effect.—Louis XVIII. retired no farther than Flanders, and after the celebrated victory at Waterloo, he followed in the rear of the Duke of Wellington's army, entered his capital, and resumed the reins of government. From that period the whole of his government has been in opposition to the letter and spirit of the most essential provisions of his boasted charter.

From the London Weekly Express.

The Vicissitudes of Commerce.

Nothing more strongly illustrates the instability of human pursuits, than the vicissitudes of Commerce. The Phœnicians, the Tyrians, the Carthagenians, the Egyptians, have fallen in succession from the summit of commercial greatness, to absolute insignificance, and, with the exception of Egypt, are all now utterly extinct! The once formidable Hanseatic league—Venice—Genoa—successively controlling the commerce of Europe, are degenerated into dependent states, and commerce now holds her seat in an island at the western extremity of Europe. That any one state should again acquire that commercial monopoly, of which history furnishes repeated instances, were inconsistent with the enlightened progress of society. Local position, natural resources and superior industry and activity, may long preserve ascendancy, but it must henceforth be expected that all civilized nations will participate in the benefits resulting from the interchange of commodities.

The establishment of commerce has ordinarily resulted from a combination of the industry and enterprise of individuals whose views and interests are best consulted by protection only—free from interference by their government. "Let us alone," was the sensible reply of the French merchants to whom Colbert tendered the unasked aid of Government: and it has long been a received axiom, that the too active interference of any government is prejudicial to commerce. In opposition to this principle, Mahommed Aly—next to Napoleon, one of the most extraordinary men of the present age—has undertaken the restoration of Egyptian commerce through his personal instrumentality as a merchant! It is unnecessary to detail the events by which, from a very obscure station, he has acquired the dignity and power of Pacha of Egypt, to which it may suffice to say, he reigns with undisputed sway; and although not openly avowing independence, yet in effect wholly disregarding the Turkish government.

The surpassing fertility of Egypt, is perhaps more universally recognized than that of any portion of the globe. For more than 3000 years the lands, inundated by the annual overflow of the Nile, have continued to produce the usual crops without artificial restoration, by manure or otherwise—the natural irrigation of the Nile, still serving to maintain the productive power, without any perceptible impoverishment or diminution of fertility.

Such is the soil and climate, that Egypt is also fertile in productions of the torrid, and temperate zones. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, rice, pulse of every description—tropical and European fruits—flax, silk, and cotton—the vine, the olive, and the sugar cane—are all of indigenous growth in Egypt, and susceptible of culture to the highest perfection. Yet, from the oppressive and defective nature of the Turkish government, Egypt has for centuries been depressed to the very lowest point in the scale of nations.

The loss of the colonies, both in the West and East Indies, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, induced the Directory to contemplate the annexation of Egypt, as a colony of France—a project which had been meditated by successive rulers, from the time of Louis the XIV. in whose reign it was first suggested. Placed in a central

...communications between Africa, Asia, and Europe, are more speedy and convenient than at any point of the globe. In Egypt France would not only have indemnified herself for the loss of St. Domingo and the Mauritius, but a field for intrigue with the Asiatic powers would have been opened, which might have rendered her occupation of Egypt the severest blow that could have been levelled on G. Britain.

But to attempt to restore Egypt to what it once was—the granary of surrounding nations—was reserved for other hands; whether success be destined to crown the efforts of the present possessor time will show. Egypt unquestionably enjoys tranquility; the traveller who explores the stupendous remains on the banks of the Nile is now in perfect security; encouragement is given to articles of every description; the army is raised and disciplined after the European manner—manufactories are established—canals restored—mines opened, and every measure taken that the energies of perfect despotism can put in motion suddenly, to produce that effect which is the usual result of gradual improvement. Every article of produce and manufacture is so directly under the personal order and inspection of the Pacha, that a people, amounting to two or three millions, may be said to be in his immediate employ. The bar at the mouth of the Nile, near Rosetta, renders the navigation to Alexandria impracticable in boisterous weather, an inconvenience which was particularly felt in 1817, when vessels flocked to Egypt for grain. Of 300 sail waiting at Alexandria, the majority departed with only half a cargo, and the others in ballast. To remedy this inconvenience, Mahommed Aly resolved to cut a canal from the Nile, at Fouah, to Alexandria. The labourers of Lower Egypt were forthwith summoned, and marched down by thousands, under their respective chiefs, to the line of the intended canal. To every chief was allotted a specific portion of labor. In length, the canal of Mahmoudiah, as it has been named, extends 48 miles—the breadth is 90 and the depth from 15 to 18 feet. The number of men employed was 250,000, and the excavation was asserted to have been completed in six weeks! Masonry was in some parts subsequently added, but the whole canal was navigable on the 7th of December, 1819—the year in which the work was undertaken! It has been observed of the Pyramids, that those stupendous monuments could have been reared only by the power of unlimited despotism, and the execution of the canal Mahmoudish very strikingly illustrates that opinion. The preparation for the work bore quite a military character: one month's pay was advanced to provide biscuit and other provisions—the labourers were then marched down in regular corps—immediately began the work—and at the end of six weeks, after having excavated more than *thirteen millions* of cubical yards of earth, were marched back again. The intellect and the power, which could plan and accomplish such a work are not to be despised, even by more refined and powerful nations.

It will, perhaps, be thought remarkable that amongst the earliest experiments in cultivation the Pacha should have directed his attention to cotton wool: an article of the highest importance to the manufactures, and commerce of Great Britain.—Apprized of the great consumption of this commodity in Europe, Mahommed resolved to cultivate the cotton shrub, and orders were issued to sow a specified extent of land with the most perfect seed which could be procured: that of Brazil was selected, and in 1822, a crop of 25,000 was picked, amounting to 25,000 bags of cwt. each! Of these 20 were shipped for this country, and being sent to Liverpool sold readily from 11 to 13 pence per pound.

On being worked, the cotton was reported of superior quality—other shipments followed, and Egyptian cotton now finds ready sale in this country, as well as in France, Italy, and the South of Germany, to which large shipments from Alexandria were also made. The discovery of a gold mine would have borne any proportion in value to an article of commerce like cotton. What has been hitherto received from Egypt, is said to equal that of the United States in quality, and which is of infinite importance, it can be produced at a much lower price. The cleaning it from the seed in particular is accomplished in Egypt with far greater facility, there being an abundant population, while in Georgia the whole labor is performed by negro slaves. Neither is the plant exposed to rain and frost, which are both unknown in Egypt—so that the cotton will never be subject to accidental depreciation in value, from being stained, as frequently happens to Sea Island Georgia cotton. All that portion of Egypt which is annually irrigated by the Nile, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton, and as a surface of many thousand square miles is thus fertilized, it is evident that the cotton shrub may be cultivated in Egypt, to an extent greatly more than adequate to the supply of Europe.

This sudden growth and introduction of Egyptian cotton, must be considered as the most remarkable and important *vicissitude of commerce* that has yet been known. The cotton wool of the U. States, though now in general use, was not admitted generally into our mills; till after a struggle of some years, while that of Egypt is no sooner introduced than adopted—from the crop of the present year, 50,000 bags are expected to be shipped at Alexandria for this country! The Pacha in the plenitude of his despotism, has directed an extent of cultivation, estimated to produce 200,000 bags, of which Great Britain will take 50,000 and the rest of Europe 40,000! Nor is there much risk of disappointment in this quantity, for, as Mr. Briggs observed, in his evidence before the committee of the House of Commons on the Quarantine laws—"Egypt is governed differently from all other countries. It does not depend upon the peasantry to cultivate what they please—they must do what they are ordered—what the Pacha orders to be sown, that must be sown—and the cultivation will go on increasing, from the orders which have been given by the Pacha."

Until the year 1793, cotton wool was scarcely known as a production of the United States, and for many years the importation in this country was inconsiderable. It cannot be said to have been in general use till after 1800, but from that time, the consumption has so greatly increased, that the quantity from the United States, forms by far the largest portion of what is consumed in this country. The general introduction of American cotton, was justly considered as a remarkable *vicissitude in commerce*, and certainly constituted a main source of the prosperity and advancement of the United States, to whom Great Britain paid annually, during the war, for this single agricultural production, several millions sterling. Cotton wool may indeed be considered as the most valuable production of the U. States, and it is impossible to calculate the re-action, that may be possibly be produced in the Southern provinces, should the production of Egyptian cotton be of the extent anticipated. The quantity of cotton exported from Egypt, of the crop of 1824, will probably exceed the whole amount of cotton wool imported into this country, from all parts of the world, in 1784—and that was subsequent to the decision against sir Richard Arkwright's patent, by which the spinning trade was thrown open.

Assuming the cotton of Egypt to be of equal quality with that of America, it will unquestionably be the interest of our merchants to resort to Egypt for that article. The importation of British manufactures at Alexandria, already great, is rapidly increasing—but hitherto, the difficulty of obtaining returns, has been an insurmountable barrier against the extension of our commerce in that quarter—In some instances, returns have been obtained through precarious shipments of corn, taken in at other ports; but if cotton be produced in sufficient quantity, we shall get not only returns in value for goods, but ample employment for our shipping in conveying a raw material, which, at present, comes to England, principally in American bottoms. The loss to America would be great—both in the market for so important a production of her soil, and in the diminution of employment for her shipping.

America, by her late tariff, precludes all doubt of a determination to become her own manufacturer, and it is not improbable that this unexpected interference with so important a branch of export, may accelerate the progress of her manufactures. Some loss of time there must, however, be, ere she can become independent of Great Britain in that respect—and when the period shall at last arrive, markets of more than compensating consumption may have been established, through the new channel of commerce now opening at Alexandria.

That this new direction of our trade may not be wholly exempt from disadvantages, is not to be denied. The voyage from Alexandria will be not only of greater length, but of longer duration than from New-York—by reason of the laws of quarantine, which, however mitigated and ameliorated, must inevitably occasion loss of time. To this may be added, the instability of a system of commercial intercourse, dependent, as will be that with Egypt, on the life of a man, through whose enlightened views and energetic conduct, it has alone been established.—Whether cut off permaturely, or dying a natural death—the main assurance that the system may be continued, will be in the character of his successor. Were the cultivators independent, their interests would be identified with that of the Government—and it would not be convenient to either, that the culture and export of so valuable an article should be abandoned. The death of Mahommed Aly, at this junction, might sweep away the fabric he is raising, and time only can perfect and consolidate the superstructure.

To the objection against excess of time, between shipping a cargo of cotton from Alexandria or New York, there can be no difficulty in deciding in favor of that voyage, which, though longer, brings a return where none could otherwise be found.

The instability of the Egyptian government is an objection, to which it may be answered, that as no commerce can be permanent only between countries where the benefits are reciprocal, it may be safely concluded, that if the people of Egypt should eventually be admitted to taste the sweets of participation in so beneficial an intercourse, as that must be, which gives a certain market for the produce of this land, they will ultimately become interested in its preservation.

Commerce, in truth, gives rise to such varied occupation, and opens so many sources of profit, that the whole community becomes interested in its continuance; and although Egypt be now dependent on the will of Mahommed Aly, the period may arrive when it will be impossible to annihilate a system in which the interest of a whole people is become identified with its permanency.

Notwithstanding the great lapse of time since the establishment of our commerce with Turkey and the Levant, our trade has certainly never attained an extent proportioned to the mass of population, which might be calculated on as consumers. Religious prejudices may, indeed, have operated to repress commercial intercourse; but the moment is arrived, in which that mutuality of interest is now presented, which is the true and solid basis of commercial intercourse.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1824

Prices Current.

Superfine Flour, pr. bbl.	- -	$5 50
do. ext.	- -	2 00
Wheat, per bushel, or 60lb.	- -	52
Rye, per bushel,	- -	25
Corn do.	- - - -	23 to 25
Corn Meal, do.	- - - -	31½
Chopped Rye, do.	- - - -	25

At our present Court of Over and Terminer, *Edwin Murray* was tried for the murder of Reuben Hartzell, during the riot at the Circus in this city. The trial excited much attention, and occupied the Court nearly two days. Many witnesses, were examined on part of the Commonwealth, as well as on behalf of the Prisoner. At the close of the testimony on behalf of the prisoner, it was distinctly proved, that it was another individual who discharged the gun, which produced the death of Hartzell.—The cause was submitted without argument. A sensible and eloquent charge was delivered to the Jury by Judge Shaler. The Jury acquitted the prisoner without leaving the box. Wilkins, Attorney General, for State—Messrs. Burke, Mountain, Biddle, and Baldwin for defendant.—*Communicated.*

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

The result of this election, in Pennsylvania, has not disappointed the friends of General Jackson—the majority in his favor is immensely large. The vote for Crawford is even less than might have been expected, considering the "*regular mode*" of his nomination, and the great exertions of his friends to enforce the authority of the caucus. The following returns have reached us:

	Jackson.	*Crawford.*	*Adams.*	*Clay.*
Allegheny co.	1385	398	18	18
Butler,	506	234	2	3
Beaver,	465	165		
Westmoreland,	960	4	12	
Fayette, (2 dis.)	295	3	11	71
Washington, (1 dis.)	269	43	38	41
Bedford, (1 dis.)	153	00	22	6
Dauphin, (1 dis.)	562	10	34	3
Philadelphia City,	2266	608	1496	106
Philadelphia county,	3480	542	551	91

From the state of Ohio, we have no complete or official returns. In the counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Harrison, Stark and Wayne, so far as heard from, Jackson has a large majority over Adams, the next highest. In Belmont, Clay is ahead. In Trumbull county, Adams had nearly all the votes.

Important from Peru.—Official accounts from Peru state, that on the 6th August, the Liberator, Bolivar, obtained a signal victory over the royalist forces at Junin. More than 1000 of the royalist cavalry were destroyed—The infantry were completely routed.

We regret to learn that the venerable Bishop White, whilst on an Episcopal visitation through the state, has been thrown from a gig, and had his arm fractured near the wrist. The accident occurred on the 25th of Oct. near Lewistown, where he is at present, and doing as well as under circumstances could be expected. This intelligence is derived from a letter from the Rev. Mr. KEMPER, who is with him, containing an official statement by the Physician, in whose house the Bishop is now receiving every possible attention.
Poulson's Phil. Adv.

Richard Ratliff at the late term, of the Court of Common Pleas for Belmont, was indicted and tried for challenging to fight a duel. These are the circumstances of the case. A dispute took place between Jacob Yocum and Ratliff, at Jacob Lamp's mill, in Goshen township, in September last—Ratliff had had some wheat ground, and Yocum said that he thought Ratliff had taken more than than his own. Ratliff called Yocum a liar. Yocum cautioned him against saying so again. Ratliff replied, *I am not able to fight you; but I will meet you with a musket any day you dare to meet me.* This was deemed to be a challenge to fight a duel; and for uttering this language Ratliff was indicted, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for three years in the Penitentiary—being the shortest period allowed by law. *St. Clairsville Post.*

It is stated in the Clarksburgh paper, that a company boring for salt-water near Rooth's ferry, at the depth of 118 feet, had struck a rich vein or bed of copper, about four feet thick. *Wheeling Gazette.*

The Democratic Press states, that the celebrated Mr. Owen, of Lanark, Scotland, has purchased Harmony, in Indiana.

Ornithology.—Charles Bonaparte, son of Lucien, and son-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte, a gentleman distinguished for his scientific attainments, is preparing for the press a continuation of Wilson's Ornithology, which is to be executed in the most splendid style.

Schuylkill Canal.—The water was yesterday morning within about three quarters of a mile of the locks in this borough; and were it not for several great leaks, to stop which the greatest exertions are making, we might have the satisfaction of seeing the locks filled this day. As it is, we are not without hopes. The limestone soil through which about four miles of the canal passes, has caused all this delay. But the indefatigability of the managers we trust will overcome these anticipated difficulties in the shortest possible time.

On the bosom of this artificial and important stream, and within two miles of town, float *one hundred and five* arks and *eight* boats freighted with coal, destined for Philadelphia, containing in the whole about *forty thousand bushels* of that valuable fuel. The imposing appearance they will make when arrived at their destined haven, is more easily to be imagined than described. May the time be not far distant.
Reading Journal.

A fine silk cloak, of American manufacture, coloured and woven in imitation of a Scotch Tartan, has been deposited at the store of Mr. Vandervoort, No. 111 Broadway. The fabric we are told is quite original, and such as will doubtless meet a ready and extensive sale, provided it can be manufactured at a fair price. The silk was made, dyed and woven by a family in Glatensbury in Connecticut; and certainly does great credit to their ingenuity.—The cloak, we understand, is to be sent to Washington, as a present to Mr. Monroe. *N. Y. Da. Adv.*

We understand the $2,400,000 Louisiana State Stock, forming part of the Capital of the Louisiana Bank, has been taken up here for certain houses in the United States and London, on terms that will probably be alike beneficial to all parties.
N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Greek Fund.—The committee have recently remitted the balance remaining in their hands amounting to $6469 85, making, at the exchange of 11 per cent, £1311 8s 8d. The whole sum remitted by the New-York Committee will then amount to $38,401 94. *N. Y. Am.*

Spain and Portugal.—Cadiz papers to the 27th August, are filled with decrees against the Constitutionalists, who if possible, are treated every where with greater rigour than before the late affair at Tariffa. A letter, dated Lisbon, Sept. 4, represents the affairs of Portugal as in a worse condition than ever. "From present appearances (says the writer,) nothing can save Spain and Portugal from another revolution." *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Niagara Sentinel.

A gentleman informed us yesterday that the stage overset on the dug-way over "Deep-Hollow," near Rochester, with 6 or 7 passengers. It was precipitated near 30 feet, tumbling over like a log, and although the passengers were all more or less hurt, yet none were seriously bruised. The ribs of some of the horses were broken and the driver slightly wounded. The accident happened in the night, and we seldom have heard of a more providential escape.

The Schaffhausen Gazette gives an account of a suicide committed in a most extraordinary manner by a man at Marrot, who filled his nostrils, mouth, and ears, with gunpowder, and then blew off the top of his head.

Died,

At his residence, near Harmonie, Pa. on the 21st ult. Dr. HANSON CATLETT, Post-Surgeon in the army of the U. S. His health had been precarious for a considerable time past, but his death was sudden and unexpected to his friends. He bore his increasing infirmities with fortitude, and met his fate with calm resignation. His protracted indisposition, which occasionally interfered with the discharge of his public duties, sometimes created an irritable temper of mind, which was taken advantage of by his enemies, and lamented by his friends; but his frailties, in this respect, were forgotten in the sincerity of his views, the ardor of his personal attachments, and in the warmth of a generous and noble heart.—As a man, he was honest and without disguise—as a soldier, brave, honorable and intelligent. His loss, to his country, time may repair, but to his amiable widow and interesting children, it is irreparable.
[*Communicated.*

DIED, At Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey, on the 9th inst. General *Jonathan Dayton*, in the 64th year of his age. At the commencement of the Revolution, he was a student of Princeton college, which place he left at the age of 16 or 17, and joined the standard of his country, where he remained till the close of the war, bearing a part in many of its arduous and important scenes. The fever which caused his death, was brought on by fatigue, in commanding the New-Jersey troops, at the late reception of La Fayette.

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, *(in advance,)*

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞Subscriptions received at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, will be held on Monday, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the First Presbyterian Church. By order of the Board.
Nov. 5, 1824. E. BEARES, *Sec'y.*

DRAWING
OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery. Thirteenth Class, New Series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn. viz:

11, 22, 12, 8,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 11 was the first that was drawn; No. 22 was the second; No. 12 was the third, and No. 8 was the fourth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia this twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL,
JOHN READ.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Secr'y.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Thirteenth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Manager has the honor to announce to the public the following as the result:

The six tickets which drew each a prize of $5000, are those having on them the three first drawn Nos. in their several orders of Combination and Permutation, viz:

11, 22, 12,
11, 12, 22
22, 12, 11
22, 11, 12
12, 11, 22,
12, 22, 11, } Each $5000.

The six tickets which drew prizes of $1000 are those having on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th drawn Nos. viz:

11, 22, 8.
11, 8, 22,
22, 11, 8
22, 8, 11,
8 11, 22
8, 22, 11, } Each $1000.

The six tickets which drew prizes of $500, are those having on them the 1st, 3d and 4th drawn Nos. viz:

11, 12, 8,
11, 8, 12,
8, 11, 12,
8, 12, 11,
12, 8, 11
12, 11, 8, } Each $500.

The six tickets which drew prizes of $397 are those having on them the 2d, 3d, and 4th drawn Nos. viz:

22, 12, 8,
22, 8, 12
12, 8, 22,
12, 22, 8
8, 22, 12
8, 12, 22, } Each $397.

The 828 tickets which drew prizes of $12, are all such as have any two of the drawn Nos. on them.

And the tickets which drew prizes of $6, are all such as have any one of the drawn Nos on them.

A. M'Intyre.
Philadelphia, October 28 1824 *Manager*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20.000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10.000
1	"	4730	is	4.720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,500
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106.080
12,120	Prizes.			$273,760
22,100	Blanks.			

In this Scheme with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them; 1456 with two numbers on them; and 10,608 with one number on them. Those having none of the drawn ballots on them being blanks

To determine the fate of the 34,220 Tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn will be entitled to $50,000.

That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, will be entitled to $20,000.

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to $10,000.

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 3d, 7th and 8th, each $5,000.

That having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $4,720

Those having on them the 2d, 5th and 8th, 2d, 6th and 7th, 2d, 6th and 8th, 2d, 7th and 8th, 3d, 4th and 6th, 3d. 4th and 7th, 3d, 4th and 8th, 3d, 5th and 6th, 3d, 5th and 7th, 3d, 5th and 8th, 3d, 6th and 7th, 3d, 6th and 8th, 4th, 5th and 7th, 4th, 5th and 8th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th, 6th and 8th, 4th, 7th, and 8th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 5th, 7th and 8th, each $1000.

All others (being 30 Tickets) having three of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to $500.

The 52 Tickets having the 3rd and 4th drawn Nos. on them only, will each be entitled to $100.

The 156 Tickets having on them the 4th, 5th, or 4th & 6th, or 4th & 7th drawn Nos. only, will each be entitled to $50.

All others (being 1248 Tickets) with any Two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to $20.

And those having on them any One of the drawn Nos. (being 10,608 Tickets) or 1326 for each drawn No. will each be entitled to $10

No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior Prize.

Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable portion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 20 Tickets, embracing all the Combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot possibly draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent, with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

☞*The Managers of the* Union Canal Lotteries *offer to the public the above brilliant Scheme. the Tickets of which have been taken by engagement to so great an extent, as to render the Drawing certain on the day named.*

J. B. YATES, } *Managers.*
A. M'LVTYRE, }

October 28, 1824.

TICKETS $9 00.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.

November 5, 1824.

CONEMAUGH SALT,
AND
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels SALT.
25 Barrels Very Fair SUGAR.
15 hhds *LEAF TOBACCO.*
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
Nov. 5, 1824.—tf.

A. WAY & CO.
Are just opening a choice assortment of
DOMENTIC & IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP

Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,

CASIMERES, Sattinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods.

Ingrain & Stair Carpeting,
AND
Hearth Rugs.

Constantly on hand, a general assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the best Quality.
A QUANTITY OF
Sole Leather & Skirting,
For sale as above.
All of which are offered
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
November 5—8t.

A Concert of Sacred Music,
For the benefit of the **Sunday Schools**, by the Allegheny Musical Society of Pittsburgh, on *Thursday evening, Nov. 11th*, in the First Presbyterian Church.

☞*A collection will be taken up for said schools.*

FIRST PART.

Sunday School Hymn,	Breillat.
Thanksgiving Anthem,	Chapple.
Harvest Ode	T. Clark.
Judgment Hymn,	Tucker.
Funeral Anthem	Knapp.
Solo—God is there	Bray.
Bind the Monster,	Dixon.

SECOND PART.

Sunday School Hymn,	Breillat.
Masonic Anthem,	Belknap.
Solo—Nothing true but Heaven,	O. Shaw.
Easter Anthem,	J. Key.
Hosanna—Duett and Chorus,	C. Gregor.
Dedication Anthem,	J. Cole.
Canaan,	Leach.
Recitative—Duett and Chorus	Milgrove.
Grand Chorus—Hallelujah	Handel.

☞Concert will commence at 6 o'clock.

N. B.—None but members are admitted to join in the performance.

WM. EVENS, *Leader.*
Nov. 5, 1824.

Remedy for the Piles.

THE medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been laboring under the disease for years and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at
JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical store, No. 273 North Third street, above Chilhowhill, Philadelphia

The proprietor has appointed Doctor G DAWSON, *wholesale & retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.*

P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.

November 5.

Bank of Pittsburgh,
November 1, 1824.

THE President and directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Nov. 5, 1824.—3t. *Cashier.*

...g—the communications between Africa, Asia, and Europe, are more speedy and convenient than to any point of the globe. In Egypt France would not only have indemnified herself for the loss of St. Domingo and the Mauritius, but a field for intrigue with the Asiatic powers would have been opened, which might have rendered her occupation of Egypt the severest blow that could have been inflicted on G. Britain.

But to attempt to restore Egypt to what it once was—the granary of surrounding nations—was reserved for other hands; whether success be destined to crown the attempt, time will show. Egypt unquestionably enjoys tranquility; the traveller who explores the stupendous remains on the banks of the Nile is now in perfect security; encouragement is given to articles of every description; the army is raised and disciplined after the European manner—manufactories are established—canals restored—mines opened, and every measure taken that the energies of perfect despotism can put in motion suddenly, to produce that effect which is the usual result of gradual improvement. Every article of produce and manufacture is so directly under the personal order and inspection of the Pacha, that a people, amounting to two or three millions, may be said to be in his immediate employ. The bar at the mouth of the Nile, near Rosetta, renders the navigation to Alexandria impracticable in boisterous weather, an inconvenience which was particularly felt in 1817, when vessels flocked to Egypt for grain. Of 300 sail waiting at Alexandria, the majority departed with only half a cargo, and the others in ballast. To remedy this inconvenience, Mahommed Aly resolved to cut a canal from the Nile, at Fourah, to Alexandria. The labourers of Lower Egypt were forthwith summoned, and marched down by thousands, under their respective chiefs, to the line of the intended canal. To every chief was allotted a specific portion of labor. In length, the canal of Mahmoudiah, as it has been named, extends 48 miles—the breadth is 90 and the depth from 15 to 18 feet. The number of men employed was 250,000, and the excavation was asserted to have been completed in six weeks! Masonry was in some parts subsequently added, but the whole canal was navigable on the 7th of December, 1819—the year in which the work was undertaken! It has been observed of the Pyramids, that those stupendous monuments could have been reared only by the power of unlimited despotism, and the execution of the canal Mahmoudiah very strikingly illustrates that opinion. The preparation for the work bore quite a military character: one month's pay was advanced to provide biscuit and other provisions—the labourers were then marched down in regular corps—immediately began the work—and at the end of six weeks, after having excavated more than *thirteen millions* of cubical yards of earth, were marched back again. The intellect and the power, which could plan and accomplish such a work are not to be despised, even by more refined and powerful nations.

It will, perhaps, be thought remarkable that amongst the earliest experiments in cultivation the Pacha should have directed his attention to cotton wool; an article of the highest importance to the manufactures, and commerce of Great Britain.—Apprized of the great consumption of this commodity in Europe, Mahommed resolved to cultivate the cotton shrub, and orders were issued to sow a specified extent of land with the most perfect seed which could be procured: that of Brazil was selected, and in 1822, a crop of 25,000 was picked, amounting to 25,000 bags of cwt. each! Of these 200 were shipped for this country, and being sent to Liverpool sold readily from 11 to 13 pence per pound.

On being worked, the cotton was reported of superior quality—other shipments followed, and Egyptian cotton now finds ready sale in this country, as well as in France, Italy, and the South of Germany, to which large shipments from Alexandria were also made. The discovery of a gold mine would have borne no proportion in value to an article of commerce like cotton. What has been hitherto received from Egypt, is said to equal that of the United States in quality, and which is of infinite importance, it can be produced at a much lower price. The cleaning it from the seed in particular is accomplished in Egypt with far greater facility, there being an abundant population, while in Georgia the whole labor is performed by negro slaves. Neither is the plant exposed to rain and frost, which are both unknown in Egypt—so that the cotton will never be subject to accidental depreciation in value, from being stained, as frequently happens to Sea Island Georgia cotton. All that portion of Egypt which is annually irrigated by the Nile, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton, and as a surface of many thousand square miles is thus fertilized, it is evident that the cotton shrub may be cultivated in Egypt, to an extent greatly more than adequate to the supply of Europe.

This sudden growth and introduction of Egyptian cotton, must be considered as the most remarkable and important *vicissitude of commerce* that has yet been known. The cotton wool of the U. States, though now in general use, was not admitted generally into our mills; till after a struggle of some years, while that of Egypt is no sooner introduced than adopted—from the crop of the present year, 50,000 bags are expected to be shipped at Alexandria for this country! The Pacha in the plenitude of his despotism, has directed an extent of cultivation, estimated to produce 200,000 bags, of which Great Britain will take 50,000 and the rest of Europe 40,000! Nor is there much risk of disappointment in this quantity, for, as Mr. Briggs observed, in his evidence before the committee of the House of Commons on the Quarantine laws—"Egypt is governed differently from all other countries. It does not depend upon the peasantry to cultivate what they please—they must do what they are ordered—what the Pacha orders to be sown, that must be sown—and the cultivation will go on increasing, from the orders which have been given by the Pacha."

Until the year 1790, cotton wool was scarcely known as a production of the United States, and for many years the importation in this country was inconsiderable. It cannot be said to have been in general use till after 1800, but from that time, the consumption has so greatly increased, that the quantity from the United States, forms by far the largest portion of what is consumed in this country. The general introduction of American cotton, was justly considered as a remarkable *vicissitude in commerce*, and certainly constituted a main source of the prosperity and advancement of the United States, to whom Great Britain paid annually, during the war, for this single agricultural production, several millions sterling. Cotton wool may indeed be considered as the most valuable production of the U. States, and it is impossible to calculate the re-action, that may be possibly be produced in the Southern provinces, should the production of Egyptian cotton be of the extent anticipated. The quantity of cotton exported from Egypt, of the crop of 1824, will probably exceed the whole amount of cotton wool imported into this country, from all parts of the world, in 1784—and that was subsequent to the decision against sir Richard Arkwright's patent, by which the spinning trade was thrown open.

Assuming the cotton of Egypt to be of equal quality with that of America, it will unquestionably be the interest of our merchants to resort to Egypt for that article. The importation of British manufactures at Alexandria, already great, is rapidly increasing—but hitherto, the difficulty of obtaining returns, has been an insurmountable barrier against the extension of our commerce in that quarter—In some instances, returns have been obtained through precarious shipments of corn, taken in at other ports; but if cotton be produced in sufficient quantity, we shall get not only returns in value for goods, but ample employment for our shipping in conveying a raw material, which, at present, comes to England, principally in American bottoms. The loss to America would be great—both in the market for so important a production of her soil, and in the diminution of employment for her shipping.

America, by her late tariff, precludes all doubt of a determination to become her own manufacturer, and it is not improbable that this unexpected intercourse with so important a branch of export, may accelerate the progress of her manufactures. Some lapse of time there must, however, be, ere she can become independent of Great Britain in that respect—and when the period shall at last arrive, markets of more than compensating consumption may have been established, through the new channel of commerce now opening at Alexandria.

That this new direction of our trade may not be wholly exempt from disadvantages, is not to be denied. The voyage from Alexandria will be not only of greater length, but of longer duration than from New-York—by reason of the laws of quarantine, which, however mitigated and ameliorated, must inevitably occasion loss of time. To this may be added, the instability of a system of commercial intercourse, dependent, as will be that with Egypt, on the life of a man, through whose enlightened views and energetic conduct, it has alone been established.—Whether cut off permaturely, or dying a natural death—the main assurance that the system may be continued, will be in the character of his successor. Were the cultivators independent, their interests would be identified with that of the Government—and it would not be convenient to either, that the culture and export of so valuable an article should be abandoned. The death of Mahommed Aly, at this junction, might sweep away the fabric he is raising, and time only can perfect and consolidate the superstructure.

To the objection against excess of time, between shipping a cargo of cotton from Alexandria or New York, there can be no difficulty in deciding in favor of that voyage, which, though longer, brings a return where none could otherwise be found.

The instability of the Egyptian government is an objection, to which it may be answered, that as no commerce can be permanent only between countries where the benefits are reciprocal, it may be safely concluded, that if the people of Egypt should eventually be admitted to taste the sweets of participation in so beneficial an intercourse, as that must be, which gives a certain market for the produce of this land, they will ultimately become interested in its preservation.

Commerce, in truth, gives rise to such varied occupation, and opens so many sources of profit, that the whole community becomes interested in its continuance; and although Egypt be now dependent on the will of Mahommed Aly, the period may arrive when it will be impossible to annihilate a system in which the interest of a whole people is become identified with its permanency.

Notwithstanding the great lapse of time since the establishment of our commerce with Turkey and the Levant, our trade has certainly never attained an extent proportioned to the mass of population, which might be calculated on as consumers. Religious prejudices may, indeed, have operated to repress commercial intercourse; but the moment is arrived, in which that mutuality of interest is now presented, which is the true and solid basis of commercial intercourse.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1824

Prices Current.

Superfine Flour, pr. bbl	- -	$5 50
do. ext.	- -	2 00
Wheat, per bushel, or 60lb.	- -	52
Rye, per bushel,	- - -	25
Corn do.	- - - -	23 to 25
Corn Meal, do.	- - - -	31½
Chopped Rye, do.	- - - -	25

At our present Court of Over and Terminer, *Edwin Murray* was tried for the murder of Reuben Hartzell, during the riot at the Circus in this city. The trial excited much attention, and occupied the Court nearly two days. Many witnesses, were examined on part of the Commonwealth, as well as on behalf of the Prisoner. At the close of the testimony on behalf of the prisoner, it was distinctly proved, that it was another individual who discharged the gun, which produced the death of Hartzell—The cause was submitted without argument. A sensible and eloquent charge was delivered to the Jury by Judge Shaler. The Jury acquitted the prisoner without leaving the box. Wilkins, Attorney General, for State—Messrs. Burke, Mountain, Biddle, and Baldwin for defendant.—*Communicated.*

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

The result of this election, in Pennsylvania, has not disappointed the friends of General Jackson—the majority in his favor is immensely large. The vote for Crawford is even less than might have been expected, considering the "*regular mode*" of his nomination, and the great exertions of his friends to enforce the authority of the caucus. The following returns have reached us:

	Jackson.	*Crawford.*	*Adams.*	*Clay.*
Allegheny co.	1385	398	18	18
Butler,	506	234	2	3
Beaver,	463	165		
Westmoreland,	960	4	12	
Fayette, (2 dis.)	295	3	11	71
Washington, (1 dis.)	269	43	38	41
Bedford, (1 dis.)	153	00	22	6
Dauphin, (1 dis.)	562	10	34	3
Philadelphia City,	2256	608	1496	106
Philadelphia county,	3480	542	551	91

From the state of Ohio, we have no complete or official returns. In the counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Harrison, Stark and Wayne, so far as heard from, Jackson has a large majority over Adams, the next highest. In Belmont, Clay is ahead. In Trumbull county, Adams had nearly all the votes.

Important from Peru.—Official accounts from Peru state, that on the 6th August, the Liberator, Bolivar, obtained a signal victory over the royalist forces at Junin. More than 1000 of the royalist cavalry were destroyed—The infantry were completely routed.

We regret to learn that the venerable Bishop White, whilst on an Episcopal visitation through the state, has been thrown from a gig, and had his arm fractured near the wrist. The accident occurred on the 25th of Oct. near Lewistown, where he is at present, and doing as well as under circumstances could be expected. This intelligence is derived from a letter from the Rev. Mr. KEMPER, who is with him, containing an official statement by the Physician, in whose house the Bishop is now receiving every possible attention.
Poulson's Phil. Adv.

Richard Ratliff at the late term, of the Court of Common Pleas for Belmont, was indicted and tried for challenging to fight a duel. These are the circumstances of the case. A dispute took place between Jacob Yocum and Ratliff, at Jacob Lamp's mill, in Goshen township, in September last—Ratliff had had some wheat ground, and Yocum said that he thought Ratliff had taken more than than his own. Ratliff called Yocum a liar. Yocum cautioned him against saying so again. Ratliff replied, *I am not able to fight you; but I will meet you with a musket any day you dare to meet me.* This was deemed to be a challenge to fight a duel; and for uttering this language Ratliff was indicted, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for three years in the Penitentiary—being the shortest period allowed by law. *St. Clairsville Post.*

It is stated in the Clarksburgh paper, that a company boring for salt-water near Rooth's ferry, at the depth of 118 feet, had struck a rich vein or bed of copper, about four feet thick. *Wheeling Gazette.*

The Democratic Press states, that the celebrated Mr. Owen, of Lanark, Scotland, has purchased Harmony, in Indiana.

Ornithology.—Charles Bonaparte, son of Lucien, and son-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte, a gentleman distinguished for his scientific attainments, is preparing for the press a continuation of Wilson's Ornithology, which is to be executed in the most splendid style.

Schuylkill Canal.—The water was yesterday morning within about three quarters of a mile of the locks in this borough; and were it not for several great leaks, to stop which the greatest exertions are making, we might have the satisfaction of seeing the locks filled this day. As it is, we are not without hopes. The limestone soil through which about four miles of the canal passes, has caused all this delay. But the indefatigability of the managers we trust will overcome these anticipated difficulties in the shortest possible time.

On the bosom of this artificial and important stream, and within two miles of town, float *one hundred and five* arks and *eight* boats freighted with coal, destined for Philadelphia, containing in the whole about *forty thousand bushels* of that valuable fuel. The imposing appearance they will make when arrived at their destined haven, is more easily to be imagined than described. May the time be not far distant.
Reading Journal.

A fine silk cloak, of American manufacture, coloured and woven in imitation of a Scotch Tartan, has been deposited at the store of Mr. Vandervoort, No. 111 Broadway. The fabric we are told is quite original, and such as will doubtless meet a ready and extensive sale, provided it can be manufactured at a fair price. The silk was made, dyed and woven by a family in Glastonsbury in Connecticut; and certainly does great credit to their ingenuity.—The cloak, we understand, is to be sent to Washington, as a present to Mr. Monroe. *N. Y. Da. Adv.*

We understand the $2,400,000 Louisiana State Stock, forming part of the Capital of the Louisiana Bank, has been taken up here for certain houses in the United States and London, on terms that will probably be alike beneficial to all parties.
N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Greek Fund.—The committee have recently remitted the balance remaining in their hands amounting to $6469 85, making, at the exchange of 11 per cent, £1311 8s 8d. The whole sum remitted by the New-York Committee will then amount to $38,401 94. *N. Y. Am.*

Spain and Portugal.—Cadiz papers to the 27th August, are filled with decrees against the Constitutionalists, who if possible, are treated every where with greater rigour than before the late affair at Tariffa. A letter, dated Lisbon, Sept. 4, represents the affairs of Portugal as in a worse condition than ever. "From present appearances (says the writer,) nothing can save Spain and Portugal from another revolution." *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Niagara Sentinel.

A gentleman informed us yesterday that the stage overset on the dug-way over "Deep-Hollow," near Rochester, with 6 or 7 passengers. It was precipitated near 30 feet, tumbling over like a log, and although the passengers were all more or less hurt, yet none were seriously bruised. The ribs of some of the horses were broken and the driver slightly wounded. The accident happened in the night, and we seldom have heard of a more providential escape.

The Schaffhausen Gazette gives an account of a suicide committed in a most extraordinary manner by a man at Marrot, who filled his nostrils, mouth, and ears, with gunpowder, and then blew off the top of his head.

Died,

At his residence, near Harmonie, Pa. on the 21st ult. Dr. HANSON CATLETT, Post-Surgeon in the army of the U. S. His health had been precarious for a considerable time past, but his death was sudden and unexpected to his friends. He bore his increasing infirmities with fortitude, and met his fate with calm resignation. His protracted indisposition, which occasionally interfered with the discharge of his public duties, sometimes created an irritable temper of mind, which was taken advantage of by his enemies, and lamented by his friends; but his frailties, in this respect, were forgotten in the sincerity of his views, the ardor of his personal attachments, and in the warmth of a generous and noble heart.—As a man, he was honest and without disguise—as a soldier, brave, honorable and intelligent. His loss, to his country, time may repair, but to his amiable widow and interesting children, it is irreparable.
[*Communicated.*

DIED, At Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey, on the 9th inst. General *Jonathan Dayton*, in the 64th year of his age. At the commencement of the Revolution, he was a student of Princeton college, which place he left at the age of 16 or 17, and joined the standard of his country, where he remained till the close of the war, bearing a part in many of its arduous and important scenes. The fever which caused his death, was brought on by fatigue, in commanding the New-Jersey troops, at the late reception of La Fayette.

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, (*in advance,*)

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, will be held on Monday, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the First Presbyterian Church. By order of the Board.
Nov. 5, 1824. E. BEARES, *Sec'y.*

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Thirteenth Class, New Series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

11, 22, 12, 8,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 11 was the first that was drawn; No. 22 was the second; No. 12 was the third, and No. 8 was the fourth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia this twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL,
JOHN READ.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Secr'y.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Thirteenth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Manager has the honor to announce to the public the following as the result:

The six tickets which drew each a prize of $5000, are those having on them the three first drawn Nos. in their several orders of Combination and Permutation, viz:

11, 22, 12,
11, 12, 22,
22, 12, 11,
22, 11, 12,
12, 11, 22,
12, 22, 11,
} Each $5000.

The six tickets which drew prizes of $1000 are those having on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th drawn Nos. viz:

11, 22, 8.
11, 8, 22,
22, 11, 8
22, 8, 11,
8 11, 22
8, 22, 11,
} Each $1000.

The six tickets which drew prizes of $500, are those having on them the 1st, 3d and 4th drawn Nos. viz:

11, 12, 8,
11, 8, 12,
8, 11, 12,
8, 12, 11,
12, 8, 11
12, 11, 8,
} Each $500.

The six tickets which drew prizes of $397 are those having on them the 2d, 3d, and 4th drawn Nos. viz:

22, 12, 8.
22, 8, 12
12, 8, 22,
12, 22, 8
8, 22, 12
8, 12, 22,
} Each $397.

The 828 tickets which drew prizes of $12, are all such as have any two of the drawn Nos. on them.

And the tickets which drew prizes of $6, are all such as have any one of the drawn Nos on them.

A. M'INTYRE.
Philadelphia, October 28 1824 *Manager*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$50,000		is	$50,000
1 "	20,000		is	20,000
1 "	10,000		is	10,000
2 "	5,000		is	10,000
1 "	4,720		is	4,720
20 "	1,000		is	20,000
30 "	500		is	15,500
52 "	100		is	5,200
156 "	50		is	7,800
1248 "	20		is	24,960
10608 "	10		is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.				$273,760
22,100 Blanks.				

In this Scheme with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them; 1456 with two numbers on them; and 10,608 with one number on them. Those having none of the drawn ballots on them being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 34,220 Tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn will be entitled to $50,000.

That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, will be entitled to $20,000.

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to $10,000.

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 3d, 7th and 8th, each $5,000.

That having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $4,720.

Those having on them the 2d, 5th and 8th, 2d, 6th and 7th, 2d, 6th and 8th, 2d, 7th and 8th, 3d, 4th and 6th, 3d. 4th and 7th, 3d. 4th and 8th, 3d, 5th and 6th. 3d, 5th and 7th, 3d, 5th and 8th, 3d, 6th and 7th, 3d, 6th and 8th, 4th, 5th and 7th, 4th, 5th and 8th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th, 6th and 8th, 4th, 7th, and 8th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 5th, 7th and 8th, each $1000.

All others (being 30 Tickets) having three of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to $500.

The 52 Tickets having the 3rd and 4th drawn Nos. on them only, will each be entitled to $100.

The 156 Tickets having on them the 4th & 5th, or 4th & 6th, or 4th & 7th drawn Nos only will each be entitled to $50.

All others (being 1248 Tickets) with any Two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to $20.

And those having on them any ONE of the drawn Nos. (being 10,608 Tickets) or 1326 for each drawn No. will each be entitled to $10.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior Prize.

Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable portion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 20 Tickets, embracing all the Combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot possibly draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent, with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

☞ *The Managers of the Union Canal Lotteries offer to the public the above brilliant Scheme, the Tickets of which have been taken by engagement to so great an extent, as to render the Drawing certain on the day named*

J. B. YATES, } *Managers.*
A. M'INTYRE, }

October 28, 1824.

TICKETS $9 00.

Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

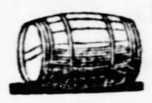
PITTSBURGH.

November 5, 1824.

CONEMAUGH SALT,

AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.



300 Barrels SALT.
25 Barrels Very Fair SUGAR.
15 hhds *LEAF TOBACCO.*

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824 —tf.

A. WAY & CO.

Are just opening a choice assortment of

DOMESTIC & IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP

Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,

CASIMERES, Sattinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods.

Ingrain & Stair Carpeting,

AND

Hearth Rugs.

Constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the best Quality.

A QUANTITY OF

Sole Leather & Skirting,

For sale as above.

All of which are offered

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

At reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
November 5—8t.

A Concert of Sacred Music,

For the benefit of the Sunday Schools, by the Allegheny Musical Society of Pittsburgh, on *Thursday evening, Nov. 11th,* in the First Presbyterian Church.

☞ *A collection will be taken up for said schools.*

FIRST PART.

Sunday School Hymn,	Breillat.
Thanksgiving Anthem,	Chapple.
Harvest Ode	T. Clark.
Judgment Hymn,	Tucker.
Funeral Anthem	Knapp.
Solo—God is there	Bray.
Bind the Monster,	Dixon.

SECOND PART.

Sunday School Hymn,	Breillat.
Masonic Anthem,	Belknap.
Solo—Nothing true but Heaven,	O. Shaw.
Easter Anthem,	J. Key.
Hosanna—Duett and Chorus,	C. Gregor.
Dedication Anthem,	J. Cole.
Canaan,	Leach.
Recitative—Duett and Chorus	Milgrove.
Grand Chorus—Hallelujah	Handel.

☞ Concert will commence at 6 o'clock.

N. B.—None but membrs are admitted to join in the performance.

WM. EVENS, *Leader.*

Nov. 5, 1824.

Remedy for the Piles.

THE medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been laboring under the disease for years and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S

Drug and Chemical store, No. 273 North Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia

The proprietor has appointed Doctor G. DAWSON, wholesale & retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.

P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.

November 5.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 1, 1824.

THE President and directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of *three* per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Nov. 5, 1824.—3t. *Cashier.*

Poetry.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

PROCLAMATION BY AN EMPEROR,
Being his first attempt at Poetry.

Whereas we took an opportunity of visiting your University, our royal view,
Anticipating our opinions,
That we would rather find the mood
Of quiet slaves who could'nt read,
Than learned men, an idle brood,
In these our dark doubtdoms,—

And as we question the allegiance of all those meddling females who form a coterie,
To hatch all sorts of criminal designs with those illuminati designated Blue-Stockings, and the scribbling crew
Of literary women;—

We do command that Lady Ozeel be set within the stocks,
Wrought in this our orthodox
And holy Roman empire;
And furthermore, if Mrs. Hutchinson should fall within their clutch,
Let her, when recognized as such,
Be hoisted up with heap higher.

And as we have a most especial objection to the Fates,
That democratic, valueless
And diabolic organ,
Wrought in Austria, we desire
That all her books may form a pyre,
And in her own rebellious fire,
Demolish Lady Morgan.

Moreover, as our subjects know
Lord Holland to be anti-monarchical, and a Carbonaro in his fancies,
If he should fall into their net,
We order them to tell Count Metternich.—Whereto our hands we set,
Given at Frankfort.—"FRANCIS!"

MYSTERIES AND MORALITIES,
For the serious and the simple.

A. What is *Love?*—Alas!
'Tis a jest—a sigh,—
Full of sad and sunny tears,
We know not why.

B. What is *War?*—A game
Where the dicers die,
Some for gain, or glory,—souls
They know not why.

C. What is *Hope?*—It is
Life's divinest joy.
When all others vanish, that
At last, is by.

D. What is *Joy?*—a fawn
Which doth ever fly,
Till we touch't, and then it changes,
And says "Good bye!"

E. What is *Love?*—a dream
Full of visions high,
Where we seek and never find,
Until—we die.

Z. What is *Death?*—Ah, me!
"Touch me not so nigh."
Shall I—may I—can I tell?—
Alas! not I.

MISCELLANY.

From late foreign Journals.

Unfortunate Reminiscences.—The harmony of New South Wales is occasionally disturbed by English recollections. It would be better if some of the Colonists knew less of the early history of each other. The following is an instance in point:—A very worthy as well as wealthy Magistrate, who did not leave England for *bigging o' Kirks* (as the Scotch phrase it,) happening to take offence at the manner in which he was addressed by an [illegible] his travels in [illegible] nee[illegible] men[illegible] ling in[illegible] the day[illegible] had had [illegible] not have b[illegible] company."

Origin of O[illegible] lows.—My gr[illegible] grandfather told [illegible] years ago there li[illegible] Hampshire, a jovial [illegible] was Rose—One eveni[illegible] bors were boozing in his kitchen, indulging in nut-brown ale, and the fumes of real Virginia; one of them threw the bellows on the fire, and whilst they were burning, sung a sort of burden of "Old Rose and burn the Bellows." The landlord, who loved a joke, saw his bellows burn, but without complaining sent round to the houses of his merry customers to borrow a pair of bellows from each, which, as they arrived, he sent into the room. The company, little thinking who were the real owners, kept placing them on the fire, singing all the time "Old Rose and burn the Bellows," in which chorus mine host of the Red Lion did right merrily join.

Improvements in Paris.—One of the things that most attracts the attention of strangers who come to Paris, is the extraordinary quantity of new houses which are seen in every direction.—Those who do not build repair their dwellings. It might be supposed an immense fire had spread through different parts of the town, and that the people were zealously repairing its ravages. Every where we see scaffoldings erected, ladders fixed, and materials heaped together. A multitude of workmen are hewing stone, making mortar, squaring timber, and continue their work with an activity that is rarely suspended. Elegant houses, commodiously laid out, rise as if by enchantment, and the Parisian himself, who goes for a short time out of town, hardly recognizes on his return the place of his abode. It is remarkable enough that private hotels are not built, and that grand hotels are changed into houses, which shows a general state of opulence, and no colossal fortunes. The latter belong chiefly to the Bank, and prevail most at the Chaussee d'Antin. It may also be observed that building speculations are not limited to the districts of the rich, but are extended from the Faubourgs of St. Germain and St. Jacques to the Barrier du Trone. It appears that the industrious class has a tendency to increase their pleasures, to be better lodged and better clothed than formerly.—Cynic moralists find this change pernicious, and cry out against the progress of luxury and the corruption of the rabble: we, however, only see in it the natural effect of the present state of society.
Constitutionnel.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal.

GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.

MR. PRINTER,—There is a sore evil under the sun, which seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of your correspondents, but which is said to prevail very extensively in this hospitable town. It is a *Good Neighborhood.* Nay, start not, Mr. Printer.—It is indeed a sore evil, as you shall presently hear.

I am an unmarried Lady, a little advanced beyond the period of youth, and in fact approaching that age in which one does not like to have one's early habits interrupted. My friends think me somewhat particular, and—for the word must come out—a little old-maidish; but I bear their raillery with good humor, for I am conscious that what they laugh at, is only a love of neatness and regularity. Having a decent competence, and having no near relation with whom I could reside, I lately purchased a small house, in the midst of a very good neighborhood, and last week commenced house-keeping, with high hopes of comfort and enjoyment. But alas! Sir, one short week has clouded the prospect; and unless I can sell my house and escape, I shall die of a good neighborhood before Thanksgiving.

I had just got over the bustle of removing, and was quietly seated in my little parlor with my knitting work in my hands, and the last Literary Gazette spread before me on the table, when the door burst open, and five little urchins burst in, all clamorous at once to tell me, that their mamma, Mrs. Pryabout, would have the pleasure of taking tea with me, and spending the evening in a neighborly way. I am of a sociable disposition, Mr. Printer, and though an old maid am pleased with well-behaved children, I therefore told them with a smile, that I should be very happy to see their mamma—and that on some leisure day I should be very happy to see them too. But here I found I was anticipated. "Mamma told us that if you were alone, we might stay an hour or two, as she is very busy this afternoon, and means to live with you in a neighborly way." Though somewhat startled at this, I submitted with a good grace, laid aside my knitting and paper, and gave up the afternoon to my little neighbors. What proficients they were in the arts of good neighborhood, my furniture and parlor will exhibit for many years. My tables were scratched, my sofa torn, one of the legs of my arm chair broken, and an ugly hole burnt in my carpet. When their mother arrived, about six o'clock, she found me busily employed in repairing the damages, and casting her eyes complacently round the room, exclaimed, "I am afraid, Miss Barbara, the children have been troublesome—but the dear little creatures have such spirits!"

But this, Mr. Printer, was only the beginning of sorrows. Mrs. Pryabout took her tea with me, and condescended to make all manner of inquiries about my domestic establishment, and to give all manner of good advice—in a very neighborly way. In the evening, I was favored with the company of Mr. Pryabout, Mrs. Fidgetty, and the two Misses Peepinthedrawers, who all proved themselves to be excellent good neighbors, by opening my cupboards, inspecting my bed-clothes, and counting my linen. As they were only neighbors, and meant to live without ceremony, they staid late, devoured my cake and fruit, and promised, on departing, to come again very soon, and make me another neighborly visit.

I went to bed with a sick head-ache. But as I am an early riser I found myself dressed in the morning before any of my kind neighbors were stirring. I was just coming over the stairs, when a loud rap summoned me to the door. I found a little dirty child shivering in the frosty air. "Mother wants to know, Ma'am, if you will lend her your wash-bowl—she is getting up, and wants to wash her face this morning."

And who is your mother? I exclaimed with some astonishment.

Oh, she lives just here in the neighborhood.

And has she no wash-bowl?

No, Ma'am, when she washes her face, she always *borrows.*

Amused with the novelty of the request, I lent the urchin the wash-bowl, and exhorted her to use of it herself before she returned it.

[illegible] out five minutes I was summoned again to the [illegible] "Mother told me to tell you, Ma'am, that [illegible] got to send her a towel. She never borrows [illegible] bowl without a towel."

[illegible] amusement, I handed a towel. Is there [illegible] else, my little girl,—for your mother seems [illegible] neighborly?"

[illegible] no—yes—nothing else at present. Mother [illegible] borrow some soap; but she told me to come [illegible] that presently—for if I asked for two things [illegible] might not be willing to lend them."

[illegible] I to the parlor, musing upon the blessing [illegible] neighborhood, when half a dozen rapid [illegible] door again startled me. The servant [illegible] said that there were three or four children, all asking to see me. I hastened [illegible] with no little alarm—"What is it, my [illegible] do you wish to see me?"

All—Ma'am—Miss Barbara—

Boy—Uncle wants to know if you'll—

Little Boy—Mother sent me to ask you to—

Girl—Please Ma'am to—

All— LEND—

Boy—him your axe.

Little Boy—her your tub.

Girl—sister your thread-case.

Man approaching—Can you lend me your wheelbarrow, Ma'am?

Woman just behind him—I want to borrow your clothes-line just for half an hour, Ma'am.

Third boy—Father says, if you take the newspaper, he would like to borrow it for a little while.

Before I could answer these multifarious requests, a little note, written in a fine Italian hand, on rose-colored paper, and very fantastically turned up at the corners, was put into my hands by a little girl with a basket on her arm, who pressed forward with eagerness through the crowd. Her silence pleased me, and I immediately opened and read—

"If my dear Miss Catnip will lend me that beautiful lace cap which I saw in her bureau last evening, she will confer an unspeakable favor upon her affectionate friend and neighbor,

HESTER PEEPINTHEDRAWER.

P. S. My sister Catharine would be under infinite obligations to you, if you would lend her your cinnamon-colored calash, to make a few calls in, this forenoon.

N. B. George would like to read Mr. Everett's Oration, which was lying on your table yesterday, but I tell him he must call this forenoon and borrow it himself.

2d P. S. Mamma will thank you for the loan of a couple dozen of eggs."

While I was half distracted with these various applications, a round, rosy-colored gentleman, who lives just in the neighborhood, passed by, and seeing some distress in my countenance, kindly stopped to inquire after my welfare. "I am afraid, Miss Barbara, that you have lived too much alone—but now you have got into a good neighborhood, and I hope mean to live neighborly. I intend myself to step in, one of these mornings, and drink a glass of your fine bottled cider before breakfast. I have heard much of it. And by the way, I do not care if I borrow a dozen bottles now till I can buy some myself."

I turned towards—

Another knock—I will run to the window to reconnoitre—As I live, there are three children at the door with baskets, a boy with a wheel-barrow, a woman with a hand box and five tin kettles, coming towards the house! My patience was exhausted.

Mr. Printer, advertise my house for sale at auction, next Monday. I will take lodgings in the country—or go to the Shoals—this very day.

BARBARA CATNIP.

A Roman journal announces, that in the territory of Pozzuolo, next to Tivoli, a singular event took place on the 6th ult. A [illegible] pretty large extent of ground sunk down, and [illegible] number of liquid waters issued from the earth and formed a kind of lake, the greatest depth of which is 27 palms and the circumference of 130 palms.

From the American Missionary Register.

Conversion of a Universalist Minister.

We copy the following interesting fact from the Christian Secretary, published at Hartford. The editor vouches for its correctness, and is authorized to say that the letter was written at the request of Mr. Crossman himself, and has received his approbation, and adds, "we are happy to learn from a respectable friend, that this change in Mr. C.'s views has been accompanied by several instances of seriousness, and some hopeful conversions."

The Rev. Z. Crossman, who has for several years past preached in the Universalist church at Norwich, but who for a few weeks had been absent, returned to his flock last week, and in a public print announced his intention to preach on the subsequent Sabbath; when on the day appointed he officiated, and after the close of the afternoon's discourse, he publicly renounced the doctrine of *Universal Salvation,* and stated in clear and impressive language, that for the last nine months he had laboured under strong mental feeling of doubt and uncertainty, respecting the correctness of the doctrine which he had professed to believe and to preach, and that after diligently searching the scriptures—praying frequently and fervently for a right understanding of them, he had come to the conclusion, that the doctrine of Universal Salvation was fallacious, and eminently dangerous to the immortal souls of those who place their trust and confidence in its efficacy. "I have," said he, "closed my last sermon in this house. I have already preached the doctrine of Universal Salvation longer than my conscience would justify. My eyes are now open, and I feel the sting of a reproving conscience. My errors are now plain before me; I can see with unclouded vision the tremendous gulf between the righteous and the wicked, over which none can pass, except they repent and be washed in the blood of the lamb. I must therefore abandon and renounce for ever this dangerous doctrine, calculated to lead men to follow the dictates of their own evil devices, under the impression of salvation, without repentance, or faith in the all-sufficiency of *the Lord Jesus Christ.*

I feel an awful consciousness that I must one day stand before the judgment bar of God, to give an account of the deeds done in the body, and I fear the souls of many of my hearers may arise up in judgment against me, as the shepherd of a straying flock." He then commended them to God, and requested that they would, through repentance and the washing of regeneration, look to Christ as the only medium through which to obtain eternal life. As he took his leave, he desired them on their return to their dwellings, to read and meditate on the following passages of Scripture. Matthew xiii. 49. Rev. xxii. 11.

E. A. Talbot, Esq. who has published in London, two volumes of Travels in Canada and the United States, relates that in Canada, *flies* are so numerous that a child can scarcely open its mouth without running the risk of being *suffocated* by the quantity of them "which eagerly try to descend down its throat." "The bullfrogs, according to the tourist, are so big that they can destroy a gosling of a month old"—the *humming birds* kill the *ravens* at a stroke, "by darting, with the speed of lightning, their slender bill into the bodies of their sable antagonists," and the boys ride the large sturgeons in the river St. Lawrence. "True, pon honor."
Nat. Gazette.

THOMAS TINDALL

IS requested to call at the *Post Office,* in this city, without delay, where he will hear of something that may prove much to his advantage. Oct. 28.—3t.

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12 16 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Carry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

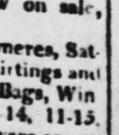
BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 15, 1824.

AN ELECTION for *Thirteen Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh,* will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the 15th of November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Alex. Johnston, Jr
Cashier.
Oct. 22—3t

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing at the Ferry, at the southwest end of Liberty street, on the 10th instant,



A SORREL MARE,

about 11 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high; no marks recollected, except a small wound or scar on each of her sides, occasioned by gears. She was last seen going towards the U. S. Arsenal. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who will return said animal to me, or give me information where she may be found.

John Dougherty.
October 29—3t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

TWO UNDIVIDED SIXTH PARTS, making ONE THIRD of that very valuable FARM, upon Peter's Creek, Mifflin township, now in the tenure of James Gray. The Terms will be moderate, and advantageous to purchasers or renters, a term of years would be preferred. In either case, possession can be given on short notice.

A. Brackenridge.

The whole Tract contains nearly 600 acres, and as it can be divided conveniently into three Farms, there being suitable improvements on each part, I am authorized, on behalf of the present holders of the other four shares, to contract for the sale or lease thereof, upon as favorable terms as I shall offer mine. A. B.
Pittsburgh, Oct 22, 1824—3t

LOST,

In Allegheny Town, last week,
A GOLD BREAST PIN,

INLAID with hair, set in jet. The name of *Ann Addison,* is engraven on the back of it. A generous reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Oct. 22, 1824.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c
Oct. 22, 1824—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, Market street, have just received, the LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, (with an elegant portrait,) Major-General in the service of the United States; comprising a History of the *War in the South,* from the commencement of the Creek Campaign to the Termination of Hostilities before *New Orleans.* By the Hon. John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States.
Oct. 22, 1824—3t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard,* Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh
August 20—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.
Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel,* Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.
Arthur M'Gill.
February 27, 1824—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1824—tf

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A House & Lot of Ground
IN BOGG'S ORCHARD.
Apply to Mrs. *Shinn,* on the premises, or to
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell
October 22, 1824—3t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 1 to 20.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

FOR SALE,
A new and well-toned
CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.
Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.
Sept. 17.—4m*

THREE OR FOUR GOOD
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,
WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by
James Hegan.
October 15—tf.

RUSSIA HARE.

FOR SALE, SEVENTY POUNDS
PRIME CARROTED RUSSIA HARE.
Boggs & Wrenshall.
October 15, 1824—4.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellar.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20—tf

The Philadelphia Mail Stage.
From Pittsburgh, via *Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,*

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buchler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsey, in Pittsburgh, on Saturdays and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, conversely, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on passengers going in this line to Philadelphia without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh 6 cents per mile, or $1—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.
May 28—tf.

POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

PROCLAMATION BY AN EMPEROR,

Being his first attempt at Poetry.

WHEREAS we took an opportunity of stating to an University, our royal view,
And giving our opinions,
That we much rather felt the need
Of quiet slaves who could'nt read,
Than learned men, an idle breed,
In these our dark dominions;—

And as we question the allegiance of all those meddling females who form a coterie,
To hatch all sorts of criminal designs with those illuminatie designated Blue-Stockings, and the scribbling crew
Of literary women;—

We do command that Lady Oxford be set within the stocks,
If caught in this our orthodox
And holy Roman empire;
And furthermore, if Mrs. Hutchinson should fall within their clutch,
Let her, when recognized as such,
Be hoisted up with hemp higher.

And as we have a most especial objection to the Press,
That democratic, valueless
And diabolic organ,
If caught in Austria, we desire
That all her books may form a pyre,
And in her own rebellious fire,
Demolish Lady Morgan.

Moreover, as our subjects know
Lord Holland to be anti-monarchical, and a Carbonaro in his fancies,
If he should fall into their net,
We order them to tell Count Metternich.—Whereto our hands we set,
Given at Frankfort.—"FRANCIS!"

MYSTERIES AND MORALITIES,

For the serious and the simple.

1. What is *Love?*—Alas!
'Tis a jest—a sigh,—
Full of sad and sunny tears,
We know not why.

2. What is *War?*—A game
Where the dicers die,
Some for gain, or glory,—some
They know not why.

3. What is *Hope?*—It is
Life's divinest joy.
When all others vanish, *that*
At last, is by.

4. What is *Joy?*—a fawn
Which doth ever fly,
Till we touch't, and then it changes,
And says "Good bye!"

5. What is *Love?*—a dream
Full of visions high,
Where we seek and never find,
Until—we die.

6. What is *Death?*—Ah, me!
"Touch me not so nigh."
Shall I—may I—*can* I tell?—
Alas! not I.

MISCELLANY.

From late foreign Journals.

Unfortunate Reminiscences.—The harmony of New South Wales is occasionally disturbed by English recollections. It would be better if some of the Colonists knew less of the early history of each other. The following is an instance in point:—A very worthy as well as wealthy Magistrate, who did not leave England for *bigging o' Kirks* (as the Scotch phrase it,) happening to take offence at the manner in which he was addressed by an Attorney, on his travels in that colony, observed, "you need not hold your head so high, sir; I remember the day when you had not a shilling in your pocket." "And I remember the day (retorted the Attorney) when, if I had had a shilling in my pocket, I should not have been able to keep it long in your company."

Origin of Old Rose and Burn the Bellows.—My grandfather told me—his grandfather told him—that some 12 score years ago there lived at Petersfield, in Hampshire, a jovial landlord, whose name was Rose—One evening a party of neighbors were boozing in his kitchen, indulging in nut-brown ale, and the fumes of real Virginia; one of them threw the bellows on the fire, and whilst they were burning, sung a sort of burden of "Old Rose and burn the Bellows." The landlord, who loved a joke, saw his bellows burn, but without complaining sent round to the houses of his merry customers to borrow a pair of bellows from each, which, as they arrived, he sent into the room. The company, little thinking who were the real owners, kept placing them on the fire, singing all the time "Old Rose and burn the Bellows," in which chorus mine host of the Red Lion did right merrily join.

Improvements in Paris.—One of the things that most attracts the attention of strangers who come to Paris, is the extraordinary quantity of new houses which are seen in every direction.—Those who do not build repair their dwellings. It might be supposed an immense fire had spread through different parts of the town, and that the people were zealously repairing its ravages. Every where we see scaffoldings erected, ladders fixed, and materials heaped together. A multitude of workmen are hewing stone, making mortar, squaring timber, and continue their work with an activity that is rarely suspended. Elegant houses, commodiously laid out, rise as if by enchantment, and the Parisian himself, who goes for a short time out of town, hardly recognizes on his return the place of his abode. It is remarkable enough that private hotels are not built, and that grand hotels are changed into houses, which shows a general state of opulence, and no colossal fortunes. The latter belong chiefly to the Bank, and prevail most at the Chaussee d'Antin. It may also be observed that building speculations are not limited to the districts of the rich, but are extended from the Fauxbourgs of St. Germain and St. Jacques to the Barrier du Trone. It appears that the industrious class has a tendency to increase their pleasures, to be better lodged and better clothed than formerly.—Cynic moralists find this change pernicious, and cry out against the progress of luxury and the corruption of morals: we, however, only see in it the natural effect of the present state of society.

Constitutionnel.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal.

GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.

MR. PRINTER,—There is a sore evil under the sun, which seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of your correspondents, but which is said to prevail very extensively in this hospitable town. It is a *Good Neighborhood.* Nay, start not, Mr. Printer.—It is indeed a sore evil, as you shall presently hear.

I am an unmarried Lady, a little advanced beyond the period of youth, and in fact approaching that age in which one does not like to have one's early habits interrupted. My friends think me somewhat particular, and—for the word must come out—a little old-maidish; but I bear their raillery with good humor, for I am conscious that what they laugh at, is only a love of neatness and regularity. Having a decent competence, and having no near relation with whom I could reside, I lately purchased a small house, in the midst of a very good neighborhood, and last week commenced house-keeping, with high hopes of comfort and enjoyment. But alas! Sir, one short week has clouded the prospect; and unless I can sell my house and escape, I shall die of a good neighborhood before Thanksgiving.

I had just got over the bustle of removing, and was quietly seated in my little parlor with my knitting work in my hands, and the last Literary Gazette spread before me on the table, when the door burst open, and five little urchins burst in, all clamorous at once to tell me, that their mamma, Mrs. Pryabout, would have the pleasure of taking tea with me, and spending the evening in a neighborly way. I am of a sociable disposition, Mr. Printer, and though an old maid am pleased with well-behaved children, I therefore told them with a smile, that I should be very happy to see their mamma—and that on some leisure day I should be very happy to see them too. But here I found I was anticipated. "Mamma told us that if you were alone, we might stay an hour or two, as she is very busy this afternoon, and means to live with you in a neighborly way." Though somewhat startled at this, I submitted with a good grace, laid aside my knitting and paper, and gave up the afternoon to my little neighbors. What proficients they were in the arts of good neighborhood, my furniture and parlor will exhibit for many years. My tables were scratched, my sofa torn, one of the legs of my arm chair broken, and an ugly hole burnt in my carpet. When their mother arrived, about six o'clock, she found me busily employed in repairing the damages, and casting her eyes complacently round the room, exclaimed, "I am afraid, Miss Barbara, the children have been troublesome—but the dear little creatures have such spirits!"

But this, Mr. Printer, was only the beginning of sorrows. Mrs. Pryabout took her tea with me, and condescended to make all manner of inquiries about my domestic establishment, and to give all manner of good advice—in a very neighborly way. In the evening, I was favored with the company of Mr Pryabout, Mrs. Fidgetty, and the two Misses Peepinthedrawers, who all proved themselves to be excellent good neighbors, by opening my cupboards, inspecting my bed-clothes, and counting my linen. As they were only neighbors, and meant to live without ceremony, they staid late, devoured my cake and fruit, and promised, on departing, to come again very soon, and make me another neighborly visit.

I went to bed with a sick head-ache. But as I am an early riser I found myself dressed in the morning before any of my kind neighbors were stirring. I was just coming over the stairs, when a loud rap summoned me to the door. I found a little dirty child shivering in the frosty air. "Mother wants to know, Ma'am, if you will lend her your wash-bowl—she is getting up, and wants to wash her face this morning."

And who is your mother? I exclaimed with some astonishment.

Oh, she lives just here in the neighborhood.

And has she no wash-bowl?

No, Ma'am, when she washes her face, she always *borrows*.

Amused with the novelty of the request, I lent the little urchin the wash-bowl, and exhorted her to make use of it herself before she returned it.

In about five minutes I was summoned again to the door. "Mother told me to tell you, Ma'am, that you forgot to send her a towel. She never borrows a wash-bowl without a towel."

In some amazement, I handed a towel. Is there any thing else, my little girl,—for your mother seems to be quite neighborly?"

"Yes—n—yes—nothing else at present. Mother wants to borrow some soap; but she told me to come again for that presently—for if I asked for two things at once, you might not be willing to lend them."

I returned to the parlor, musing upon the blessing of a good neighborhood, when half a dozen rapid knocks at the door again startled me. The servant came in and said that there were three or four children at the door, all asking to see me. I hastened to meet them with no little alarm—"What is it, my children? do you wish to see me?"

All—Ma'am—Miss Barbara—

Boy—Uncle wants to know if you'll—

Little Boy—Mother sent me to ask you to—

Girl—Please Ma'am to—

All— LEND—

Boy—him your axe.

Little Boy—her your tub.

Girl—sister your thread-case.

Man approaching—Can you lend me your wheelbarrow, Ma'am?

Woman just behind him—I want to borrow your clothes-line just for half an hour, Ma'am.

Third boy—Father says, if you take the newspaper, he would like to borrow it for a little while.

Before I could answer these multifarious requests, a little note, written in a fine Italian hand, on rose-colored paper, and very fantastically turned up at the corners, was put into my hands by a little girl with a basket on her arm, who pressed forward with eagerness through the crowd. Her silence pleased me, and I immediately opened and read—

"If my dear Miss Catnip will lend me that beautiful lace cap which I saw in her bureau last evening, she will confer an unspeakable favor upon her affectionate friend and neighbor,

HESTER PEEPINTHEDRAWER.

P. S. My sister Catharine would be under infinite obligations to you, if you would lend her your cinnamon-colored calash, to make a few calls in, this forenoon.

N. B. George would like to read Mr. Everett's Oration, which was lying on your table yesterday, but I tell him he must call this forenoon and borrow it himself.

2d P. S. Mamma will thank you for the loan of a couple dozen of eggs."

While I was half distracted with these various applications, a round, rosy-colored gentleman, who lives just in the neighborhood, passed by, and seeing some distress in my countenance, kindly stopped to inquire after my welfare. "I am afraid, Miss Barbara, that you have lived too much alone—but now you have got into a good neighborhood, and I hope mean to live neighborly. I intend myself to step in, one of these mornings, and drink a glass of your fine bottled cider before breakfast. I have heard much of it. And by the way, I do not care if I borrow a dozen bottles now till I can buy some myself."

I turned towards—

Another knock—I will run to the window to reconnoitre—As I live, there are three children at the door with baskets, a boy with a wheel-barrow, a woman with a band box and five tin kettles, coming towards the house! My patience was exhausted.

Mr. Printer, advertise my house for sale at auction, next Monday. I will take lodgings in the country—or go to the Shoals—this very day.

BARBARA CATNIP.

A Roman journal announces, that in the territory of Preneste, next to Tivoli, a singular event took place on the 6th ult. A pretty large extent of ground sunk down, and abundant fountains of limpid water issued from the earth and formed a kind of lake, the greatest depth of which is 27 palms and the circumference of 130 palms.

From the American Missionary Register.

Conversion of a Universalist Minister.

We copy the following interesting fact from the Christian Secretary, published at Hartford. The editor vouches for its correctness, and is authorized to say that the letter was written at the request of Mr. Crossman himself, and has received his approbation, and adds, "we are happy to learn from a respectable friend, that this change in Mr. C.'s views has been accompanied by several instances of seriousness, and some hopeful conversions."

The Rev. Z. Crossman, who has for several years past preached in the Universalist church at Norwich, but who for a few weeks had been absent, returned to his flock last week, and in a public print announced his intention to preach on the subsequent Sabbath; when on the day appointed he officiated, and after the close of the afternoon's discourse, he publicly renounced the doctrine of *Universal Salvation;* and stated in clear and impressive language, that for the last nine months he had laboured under strong mental feeling of doubt and uncertainty, respecting the correctness of the doctrine which he had professed to believe and to preach, and that after diligently searching the scriptures—praying frequently and fervently for a right understanding of them, he had come to the conclusion, that the doctrine of Universal Salvation was fallacious, and eminently dangerous to the immortal souls of those who place their trust and confidence in its efficacy. "I have," said he, "closed my last sermon in this house. I have already preached the doctrine of Universal Salvation longer than my conscience would justify. My eyes are now open, and I feel the sting of a reproving conscience. My errors are now plain before me: I can see with unclouded vision the tremendous gulf between the righteous and the wicked, over which none can pass, except they repent and be washed in the blood of the lamb. I must therefore abandon and renounce for ever this dangerous doctrine, calculated to lead men to follow the dictates of their own evil devices, under the impression of salvation, without repentance, or faith in the all-sufficiency of *the Lord Jesus Christ.*

I feel an awful consciousness that I must one day stand before the judgment bar of God, to give an account of the deeds done in the body, and I fear the souls of many of my hearers may arise up in judgment against me, as the shepherd of a straying flock." He then commended them to God, and requested that they would, through repentance and the washing of regeneration, look to Christ as the only medium through which to obtain eternal life. As he took his leave, he desired them on their return to their dwellings, to read and meditate on the following passges of Scripture. Matthew xiii. 49. Rev. xxii. 11.

E. A. Talbot, Esq. who has published in London, two volumes of Travels in Canada and the United States, relates that in Canada, *flies* are so numerous that a child can scarcely open its mouth without running the risk of being *suffocated* by the quantity of them "which eagerly try to descend down its throat." "The bullfrogs, according to the tourist, are so big that they can destroy a gosling of a month old"—the *humming birds* kill the *ravens* at a stroke, "by darting, with the speed of lightning, their slender bill into the bodies of their sable antagonists," and the boys ride the large sturgeons in the river St. Lawrence. "True, pon honor."

Nat. Gazette.

THOMAS TINDALL

IS requested to call at the *Post Office*, in this city, without delay, where he will hear of something that may prove much to his advantage. Oct. 28.—3t.

THE PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15 11 17, 12 16 12 17, and 12-18. Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Temple Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

October 15, 1824.

AN ELECTION for *Thirteen Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh*, will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the 15th of November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A M

Alex. Johnston, Jr
Cashier.

Oct. 22—3t

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing at the Ferry, at the southwest end of Liberty street, on the 10th instant,

A SORREL MARE,

about 11 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high; no marks recollected, except a small wound or scar on each of her sides, occasioned by gears. She was last seen going towards the U. S. Arsenal. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who will return said animal to me, or give me information where she may be found.

John Dougherty.

October 29—3t.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

TWO UNDIVIDED SIXTH PARTS, making ONE THIRD of that very valuable FARM, upon Peter's Creek, Mifflin township, now in the tenure of James Gray. The Terms will be moderate, and advantageous to purchasers; or, if rented, a term of years would be preferred. In either case, possession can be given on short notice.

A. Brackenridge.

The whole Tract contains nearly 600 acres, and as it can be divided conveniently into three Farms, there being suitable improvements on each part, I am authorized, on behalf of the present holders of the other four shares, to contract for the sale or lease thereof, upon as favorable terms as I shall offer mine. A. B.

Pittsburgh, Oct 22, 1824—3t

LOST,

In Allegheny Town, last week,

A GOLD BREAST PIN,

INLAID with hair, set in jet. The name of *John Addison*, is engraven on the back of it. A generous reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Oct. 22, 1824.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS, Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, Market street, have just received, the LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, (with an elegant portrait,) Major-General in the service of the United States; comprising a History of the *War in the South*, from the commencement of the Creek Campaign to the Termination of Hostilities before *New Orleans*. By the Hon. John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States.

Oct. 22, 1824—3t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G R Gilmore, B Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R Landell, Pittsburgh
August 20—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1824—tf

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A House & Lot of Ground,

IN HOGG'S ORCHARD.

Apply to Mrs. *Shinn*, on the premises, or to

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell.

October 22, 1824—3t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 3 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept 17.—4m*

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

RUSSIA HARE.

FOR SALE, SEVENTY POUNDS

PRIME CARROTED RUSSIA HARE.

Boggs & Wrenshall.

October 15 1824—4t*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

2 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20—tf

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buchler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

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Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.